

NATION'S GREATEST
EXPENSE IS PRICE
OF "ARMED" PEACE

Seventy-Two Per Cent of United States Revenue, Is Spent on Armament or on Account of Past Wars.

A "HARMONY" PLAN

Special Outlay Would Educate Many Foreigners in America and Aid in Federation of the World.

What is the cost of "armed peace"? In other terms, how much do the nations of the world pay for the maintenance of fleets, armies and fortifications, which they could expend for the useful, constructive, educative purposes, and how much could they accomplish by this more enlightened system of expenditure?

Not very many months ago Dr. Edward Everett Hale wrote to the Rev. Edward Cummings from Washington:

"Think of it! I heard Sumner's peace oration in 1845. He amazed people by saying that the ship of the line, Ohio, then new, cost \$600,000, and that was more than all gifts made to Harvard College in 200 years. Now we propose to spend \$20,000,000 on one ship."

Twenty million dollars would almost have covered the entire annual expense of the United States navy less than a score of years ago. Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, one of the stoutest advocates of the limitation of armaments, said in one of his recent speeches in Congress in opposition to the increase of the navy:

"When I came to Congress 16 years ago the navy cost us about \$22,000,000 annually. This year's budget calls for over \$145,000,000. While in that same period of time the population has increased only about 35 per cent, naval expenditures have increased over 600 per cent."

According to a statement made by Chairman Hull of the House committee on naval affairs during the debate on the naval appropriation bill, the estimated cost of the two battleships provided for in that bill is \$10,250,000 each. However, "dreadnoughts" are only a single item in the mountainous expense to which the United States yearly is put as its contribution to the "armed peace."

The United States now spends more than \$300,000,000 a year for its army and navy, of which Congressman Bartholdt believes \$200,000,000 could easily be saved to be devoted to the improvement of rivers and harbors and highways, and to the encouragement of art, education and the general comfort of living. The most ambitious river and harbor advocates would be content with a total expenditure of \$500,000,000.

Seven nations of Europe spent last year for armies and navies \$1,350,000,000—exactly ten times what the U. S. navy is to cost this year. The total expenditures of the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1908, on account of their armies and navies, approximated, in round numbers, \$1,000,000,000.

The total expenditures of the United States for current army, navy and fortification purposes in the fiscal year 1908 aggregated \$204,122,855.57 or 38.5 per cent of the total revenue of the country, exclusive of postal receipts, which are not included for purposes of comparison, as the postal revenues and expenditures are a balanced account. During the same fiscal year the country's expenditures on account of wars past, including all objects and items for which appropriations are made on that account, were \$180,678,204, or 31 per cent of the total revenues. Thus the incalculable known as the "armed peace" cost the United States

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

How Burden of Armament
Has Increased for Nation

The United States navy cost \$22,000,000 annually 20 years ago. It cost \$135,000,000 this fiscal year. While population has increased 35 per cent, naval expenditures increased 600 per cent.

Country spent 67.5 per cent of its total revenues for armament in 1908. It is expected that 72 per cent of this fiscal year.

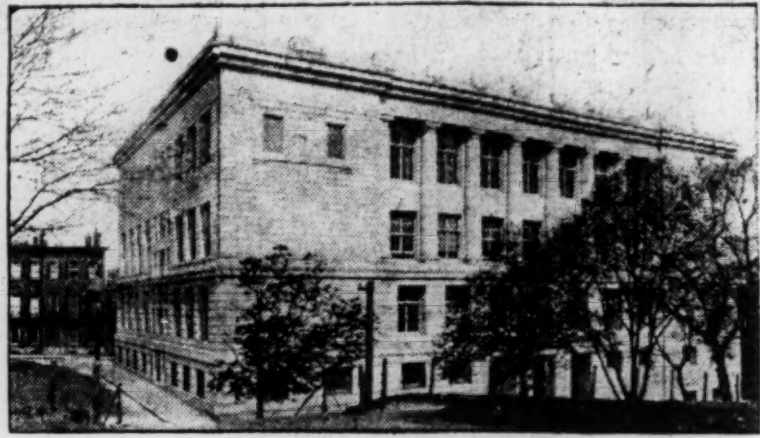
Only 28 per cent of national income is available for the incidentals of peaceful government.

National deficit at end of June is expected to be \$125,000,000, to which addition of \$18,000,000 is anticipated coming half-year.

Combined cost of army and navy from July 1, 1908, to April 30, 1909, was \$206,483,937.37.

One thousandth of this sum would give 50 Japanese or Chinese splendid American education, provide 50 foreign fellowships or traveling scholarships for young Americans, or send abroad a commission to cultivate friendly relations with foreign powers.

Charlestown High School Graduation Today



CHARLESTOWN'S MODEL HIGH SCHOOL.

The building is a handsome granite structure occupying an entire block, and facing Bunker Hill monument. It was to secure harmony with this monument that the high school was built of granite. The building has accommodations for 540 pupils. It is provided with the best heating and ventilating apparatus and cost \$360,000.

The graduation exercises of the Charlestown High School took place this morning with about 40 diplomas granted. A number of these received "public commendation," the highest honor in the school. This feature of the exercises was in the nature of a surprise, none of the students knowing before today whether they were on the list or not. Many students in the other grades received the same distinction.

The program opened with a selection by the school chorus. After this followed the ceremony of public commendation and another selection by a semi-chorus. The address of the day was made by the Hon. William F. Murray. Miss Abbie F. Nye bestowed the diplomas. The valedictory address was delivered by Miss Mary Giles. Michael F. Regan presented the school with a prize flag which he won at a recent prize drill in Mechanics Hall.

The exercises begin in the auditorium at 11 o'clock. The auditorium is one

of the features of the building. It is arranged with a special stage for theatricals. The students have produced several successful dramas this year. One, a production of Milton's "Comus," was repeated several times by request of Charlestown social organizations.

The high school is housed in a \$360,000 building, one of the finest in the city. It was completed in 1907 and placed the school on an equal footing with any of its kind in or around Boston. Its equipment is excellent, among its special features being the laboratories and electrical appliances. A 4-horsepower motor, driven from the three-phase alternating street current, drives two generators of 15 and 110 volts. The former current is available at each student's desk in the physics laboratory.

The latter is available at the master's desk, and is used besides for laboratory work to run the two school stereopticon lanterns. One of these is in the lecture

(Continued on Page Five, Column Two.)

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF BOSTON
ARE OBSERVING ST. JOHN'S DAY

Commanderies Carry Out Various Programs and Bodies of Other Cities in the Country and State Celebrate Important Day in Masonic History.

St. John's day is being observed in Masonic circles throughout the country today. Two large celebrations are being held by associations of Knights Templar, one at South shore and the other at North Adams, embracing in all 17 commanderies. Other commanderies are observing the day separately.

The Boston commandery left the city this morning by special train for Naples, Me. The party which comprised about 125 ladies and Knights are making the trip by the way of Portland and Sebago lake and up the Songo river. The stay at Naples will continue until Saturday afternoon when the commandery will return by the same route. Eminent Commander James S. Blake accompanied the party as did Past Commander Henry H. Littlefield.

The Cyprus commandery of Hyde Park, Samuel H. Capen commander, is enjoying a day's outing at Field's point on the Providence river. The Olivet commandery of Lynn is the guest for the day of the St. George commandery of Nashua, N. H., where a grand parade, trolley ride and field day sports at Canobie lake are the features of the day. The Hugh de Payens commandery of Melrose will entertain its women friends

with a week-end at Hotel Wentworth, New Castle, N. H., the party leaving Boston on Saturday morning.

The outing decided upon by Beausant commandery of Malden will take place on June 26 to 28 at Narragansett Pier. The departure of the knights and ladies will be from Boston at 10:03 o'clock Saturday morning, and the headquarters at the pier will be at the New Methuon. The return trip will begin Monday at 4:35 p. m., so that Boston may be reached at 7 p. m.

A promenade concert and hop will be held Saturday night.

Fitchburg Knights Templar have decided to remain at home today for the celebration there, but Monday next will set out for Nantasket. The guests will be Grand Lecturer H. H. Littlefield, who inspected Jerusalem commandery, last winter; J. Franklin Rider, eminent commander of Gettemane commandery, Newtonville; Harry Wyde, eminent commander; Thomas E. Andrew, guard; Ora W. Boethly, captain of the guard, and Thomas Bevington, past commander of Bethany commandery, Lawrence.

South Shore commandery, Knights

(Continued on Page Four, Column Five.)

FLAGSTONE CASE
PROGRESS SLOW

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald Is Not Expected to Be Called to Testify Today in Maher-Mitchell Trial.

Slow progress is being made in the Maher-Mitchell flagstone cases in the first session of the superior court, but five witnesses having been examined in three days. At each session crowds have thronged the court room expecting to hear the testimony of ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald. With Francis M. Cudihy, the fifth witness, still on the stand this forenoon, and with probably two other witnesses to be called before Mr. Fitzgerald takes the stand, it is not likely he will testify today.

Former Superintendent of streets James Doyle, it is expected, will be called to the witness stand before ex-Mayor Fitzgerald.

Shortly before noon today District Attorney Hill completed the direct examination of Francis H. Cudihy, who was placed on the stand Wednesday afternoon, and Attorney Frank Carney for the defense commenced his cross-examination, which it is expected will continue the greater part of the afternoon.

POLICE MEASURES IN RUSSIA.

KIEV, Russia.—The governor-general of Kiev has issued orders prohibiting persons unknown to the police or not holding passports from living within three miles of the railway at Kiev and other points. The Emperor and Empress will pass over the railway on the way to Poltava.

SHIP SUBSIDY PLAN
DISCUSSED TODAY
BY BOSTON TRADE

Edwin F. Atkins, a Sugar Dealer, Is Unalterably Opposed to Discrimination Against Foreign Marines.

REASONS ARE CITED

Representative Merchants Reluctant About Giving Views, but Are Not Enthusiastic Over Plan.

Prominent Bostonians, who are representative of mercantile sentiment, are much interested in the reports from Washington today which indicate a revival of the ship subsidy controversy in Congress. They are, however, reluctant to express their views in regard to the new features in the plan proposed by the Merchant Marine League and are not enthusiastic over the prospect.

Edwin F. Atkins, a large sugar dealer and the one to whose endeavors the New Haven line between Boston and New York owes its existence, who is representative of the shipping interests of the country, stated today that he is unalterably opposed to any plan which will discriminate against foreign shipping, cause an advancement in freight rates and ultimately react against the American shipper.

Mr. Atkins says that the Merchant Marine League is an organization of ship owners whose purpose is to bring this state of affairs to pass and consequently force Congress to pass a ship subsidy measure to protect the American shipper.

In regard to the project of free ships, he says it will never, in his opinion, be effected in this country. He has not studied the present proposition sufficiently to judge of the free ship phase of the question when modified by the restrictions stated above, but he is inclined to ask the purpose and purport of these restrictions, which to him, from a purely superficial investigation, seem meaningless.

Mr. Atkins further said that 90 per cent of all American foreign shipping is carried in foreign bottoms. He is therefore inclined to believe that the new tonnage taxes proposed in the new

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

CUNARD IVERNA
BRINGS BIG LIST OF
BOSTON TRAVELERS

Col. William A. Gaston and Harrison Gray Otis With Members of Their Families Are Home Again.

MANY IN STEERAGE

Eleven hundred and fifteen passengers were brought to Boston today by the Cunard steamship Iverna, Capt. H. M. Benson, from Liverpool and Queens-town, which made one of the earliest dockings of the year. She arrived below at 3 a. m. and warped into her berth at East Boston at 5:45 o'clock. Of the passengers, 80 were first cabin, 301 intermediate and 725 steerage.

Col. William A. Gaston, president of the National Shawmut Bank, returned from a six weeks' trip abroad. He went over primarily to bring back his three children, William, John and Ruth. The two boys have been attending school at Quichy, Switzerland, and Ruth has been studying in Germany. Colonel Gaston said he had not been long enough abroad to study conditions there. They were met at the pier by Mrs. Gaston and her youngest daughter, Hope.

Harrison Gray Otis, who has been residing abroad the past five years, with his family, returned on the steamer. Mr. Otis said he was glad to get back to Boston. The family has been traveling through Italy, Germany, Switzerland, England and Ireland. Little Margaret (Continued on Page Four, Column Six.)

Give Hyde Park High Diplomas Tonight



MISS MIRIAM HOWARD. Essayist at Hyde Park High School graduation this evening in the Waverly Opera House.



MISS RUTH ALDEN. Secretary, orator and essayist at Hyde Park High School graduation this evening.

HYDE PARK, Mass.—The graduation exercises of the Hyde Park High School will be held this evening in Waverly Opera House.

Cadet Major Ross D. Sampson is president of the class of 52 members. Miss Ruth Alden, one of the most popular girls in the class, is secretary.

The exercises will open with a xylophone solo by Harry Gould, followed by an essay on "The Unity of Myths," by Florence C. Thompson. The high school

chorus, with Miss Ruth Allen as soloist, will sing "The Armorer," with Miss Elizabeth MacGregor, alumni prize winner, as accompanist.

Miss Miriam Howard, who on July 10 will sail for Europe, and who will enter Abbott Academy next fall, will read the class history and the chorus will then sing selections from Rombert's "Lay of the Bell." After Herbert W. Goodhue's essay on "The Panama Canal," Mrs. (Continued on Page Five, Column Six.)

VETERAN FIREMEN'S MUSTER
GOES TO LAWRENCE IN AUGUST

Mayor White and the Local Association Will Ask President Taft to Attend Big Event to Be Held in Less Than Two Months.

LAWRENCE, Mass. The firemen of Lawrence today are discussing little else but the events of the enthusiastic meeting of the local Veteran Firemen's Association, which was held in their hall on Lowell street Wednesday evening. The tub was taken out and a stream of 208 feet was thrown, the machine working perfectly.

A report was read coming from the muster committee showing conclusively that the event will be held in this city and giving as the date Aug. 19. A committee to consist of the association and Mayor White was appointed to extend an invitation to President Taft to be in this city on the day of the muster.

President George A. Merrill was chairman of the meeting.

The report from the muster committee follows, in full:

Lawrence Veteran Firemen's Association, Gentlemen—Your delegates attended the meeting of the New England States Veteran Firemen's League held in Boston, June 22, 1909.

The communications from various associations for the league to hold the annual meeting in their cities were read.

ILLINOIS COMING
TO CHARLESTOWN

The battleship Illinois now in "reserve" at the League Island Navy Yard, New York, is expected shortly at the Charlestown Navy Yard, where she will undergo extensive repairs. It is expected that the Illinois will be almost completely remodelled and a preliminary survey has caused the authorities to make a request for a special appropriation of \$800,000 for this work. Charlestown is the Illinois' home station.

Only the battleship Vermont sailed from the yard Wednesday afternoon owing to the inability of the workmen on the New Jersey to clear away their belongings on time. It is expected that the New Jersey will sail from the yard at 4 o'clock today for Cape Cod bay.

FIRE AT MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. — Fire which destroyed the lumber yard of the W. M. Sayer estate, the Olivet Presbyterian Church, two residences and other small buildings at Goshen, N. Y., this morning entailed a loss of \$40,000. It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin.

INDIAN INSPECTS
BOSTON FISHERIES

Representative of East Indian Government in the City Today to Study Canning Factory Methods.

Beni Madhav Chatterjee, a representative of the government of Bengal, India, is in Boston investigating for his government the methods pursued here in canning fish.

Mr. Chatterjee has just been graduated from the agricultural department of Cornell University, and has recently inspected fish canning factories in Maine. He inspected on Wednesday a large factory in East Boston which makes a specialty of canning mackerel. He was conducted through the plant by F. F. Dimick, secretary of the Boston fish bureau, who has been able to give much valuable data to the visitor from India.

The Bengal government is especially desirous of introducing sardine canning in India. Off the Ceylon coast especially there are large numbers of these fish of good quality, and at present they are only used in the manufacture of fertilizer.

The Indian authorities also intend to encourage the fishermen to build larger boats than they now use, and take up deep sea fishing, which at present they are unable to attempt owing to the smallness of their craft.

HEINZE COUNSEL GUILTY.

NEW YORK — Sanford Robinson, Heinze's counsel, was this afternoon found guilty. He was paroled in the custody of his counsel until 4 o'clock this afternoon when sentence will be imposed by Judge Ray.

HARVARD AND YALE
BEGIN GAME TODAY
AT SOLDIER'S FIELD

Crimson Players Rely on Their Brilliant Pitching and Fast Fielding to Repeat Last Year's Success.

SCHEDULE IS VARIED

Supporters of the Blue Have Had Advantage of Hard Games With Several Professional Teams.

HARVARD. Lougan, 3b.; F. Phillips, 1b.; Harvey, cf.; F. Fels, 2b.; Currier, c.; Murphy, 3b.; Shuman, ss.; J. Jefferson, 1b.; Aronson, rf.; 2b.; Logan, 1b.; Briggs, 1b.; J. Mallory, 1b.; McLaughlin, 2b.; C. Rend, 1b.; Hartford, p.; D. Merritt, 1b.; Phillips, 1b.; Adams, 1b.

Harvard men took the field at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the first of the championship baseball series with Yale before one of the largest crowds that has ever witnessed this famous opening event of Harvard's commencement week. The scene was on Soldier's Field, in Cambridge.

Hartford was in the box for Harvard and Merritt was selected by Captain Murphy to start the game for Yale.

While the crowd was distinctly a Harvard one, Yale was represented by the usual cheering section, which took advantage of every opportunity to show its appreciation of the fine playing of its nine. The Harvard cheering was the best of the year and showed the team that the undergraduates were confident that they would secure another championship from their New Haven rivals.

This series will be more in the nature of a championship struggle than those of the last few years. Both teams have had successful seasons and both have defeated Princeton. As a whole the teams are unusually well matched. Merritt and Hartford and Hicks all stand in the front rank of college pitchers and it is not unlikely that desperately even pitchers' battles will result. In the fielding the Harvard team claims a slight advantage as the men have played together longer than their opponents. Neither team is above the average batting and base-running, although Harvard has shown greater ability than is generally appreciated in bunching hits and sacrifices.

Yale has one distinct advantage, namely, in the experience gained from a greater number of games. Harvard started with an unusually short schedule and this has been still further reduced by the necessity of cancelling three games. Yale has had a long schedule, having played 11 more games than Harvard. On the other hand, Harvard has had an easier time for the last few days. Yale played Cornell on Saturday and Princeton Tuesday, while Harvard has been able to devote considerable attention to practice.

The second game of the series will be played next Tuesday in Yale field and in case of a tie, the deciding contest will take place in New York city.

DECLARE TURKEY
FACES UPHEAVAL

CONSTANTINOPLE—Turkey is today facing another revolution in the opinion of close students of national affairs. The friction between the Young Turks and the military party, led by Gen. Cheftik Pasha, is increasing. The Young Turks declare Sultan Mehmed V. to be the tool of Cheftik, who, in turn is looked upon as a reactionary at heart and an opponent of reform, and they are said to be planning to depose Mehmed V. and to place Prince Yusuf Ezzedine, the heir apparent, on the throne. The prince is a pronounced Liberal.

CHURCH IN SALEM
BURNS MORTGAGE

SALEM, Mass.—Members of the First Universalist parish held a reunion, banquet and entertainment in recognition of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the society Wednesday evening. Robert W. Hill of this city, who is national secretary of the Young People's Christian Union, served as toastmaster. There was singing by the Lotus Club of Boston. Capt. William A. Hill as treasurer of the society burned a \$12,000 mortgage note.

VETERANS PLAN
TO HAVE OUTING

Tomorrow to celebrate the forty-eighth anniversary of the departure of the ninth Massachusetts volunteers for the seat of war, June 25, 1861, the Ninth Regiment Veteran Association will take an outing at Providence, R. I., the train leaving the South station at 9:30 a. m.

GOVERNOR STRIKE MEDIATOR. INDIANAPOLIS — Governor Mitchell has decided to go to Evansville personally to endeavor to arrange a settlement of the Evansville street car strike.

New Ship Subsidy Bill Is to Be Presented Today

WASHINGTON—A new ship subsidy bill has been prepared and will be introduced in the House this afternoon by Representative Humphrey of Washington, and in the Senate by some friend of ship subsidies, probably by Senator Gallinger. The two novel features of the Humphrey bill are free ships and a new system of tonnage taxes. The bill proposes to admit to American registry foreign built steamers of 5000 gross tons or more wholly owned by Americans.

The ships are to be restricted to foreign trade or trade with the Philippine and Hawaiian islands, and are to be barred from the coastwise trade and from mail compensation under the act of 1891, or the Humphrey act.

President Taft and Speaker Cannon were the guests of honor at the dinner given by the Merchant Marine League on Wednesday evening. The President declared that something must be done and immediately to establish a merchant marine, and that he would do everything he could to bring this about.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN EGYPT EXCEEDS THAT OF INDIA

Bengal Only Country Which Has Like Density of Inhabitants of Non-Industrial Character—Latest Survey Shows Area of Twelve Thousand Square Miles.

CAIRO, Egypt.—The growth of population in Egypt is far greater than in most European countries, with the exception of Germany, and it likewise exceeds that of India. Nowhere outside of Bengal will an area of like size be found carrying so dense a population of a similar non-industrial character. The extent, character and occupations of the population are based upon the figures of the census of 1907, which are quoted interestingly by Agent and Consul General Sir Eldon Gorst in his annual report on the conditions of the country.

The total number of persons enumerated in the ordinary was 11,189,978. Among these, however, were not enumerated the nomad Arabs, since they are scattered over a vast tract of country and are not collected in any considerable number at definite points. Estimates of their number, secured from their tribal headmen, show a total return of 97,381, bringing the total population of the country, enumerated and estimated, up to 11,287,359. Of these 5,667,074 are males and 5,620,285 females.

According to the latest surveys the

BUDAPEST TO RUN A PUBLIC BAKERY

Municipality Purposes to Furnish Cheap and Good Bread to Citizens From a Model Establishment.

According to a statement of the chief burgomaster of Budapest forwarded by W. H. Shrubsole, the city of Budapest in order to furnish good bread to the public at a cheap price has decided to establish a municipal bakery capable of producing 50,000 pounds of bread daily, says the London Times.

This will be a public enterprise, and is meant by competition to compel the general production of bread, equally good and equally cheap—prices being based upon the actual price of wheat and flour—as that furnished by the municipality.

This bakery will be a model one. Modern machinery will be used and all immediate contact by the workmen with the bread will be avoided. Besides this the burgomaster says the bakery, by the wholesale purchase of flour and other articles of production, will tend to reduce the price of bread.

The expense of building this municipal bakery will be \$125,000, not including the value of the site. The rooms for preparing the dough, the baking rooms and bread magazines are all spacious and well lighted. Near by are two groups of buildings, one containing the engine house, the electrical plant, and places for storing and preparing potatoes, the Hungarian public being fond of bread made of wheat mixed with potatoes, and the other consisting of stables and coach houses.

The bread will be sold partly in special shops belonging to the municipality and partly by private provision merchants at a price fixed by the municipality. It is intended to open the factory in July.

NEW CRUISER IS IN COMMISSION

LONDON.—H. M. S. Boadicea, which was recently commissioned at Sheerness, was built and equipped at a cost of £332,000 and has now started on her first term of active service. She was laid down at Pembroke dockyard on July 1, 1907. She is the first of a new class of unarmored cruisers designed for service with torpedo craft flotillas or scouting work. The Boadicea is fitted with turbines of 18,000 horsepower, and is equipped with six 4-inch breech-loading guns.

THE THEATERS.

BOSTON.
CASTLE SQUARE—"Florodora."
KITTIES—"Vandeville."
MAJESTIC—"The Yankee Doodle."
GRIFFIN—"Home Folks."
PARK—"The Traveling Salesman."
TREMONT—"A Broken Idol."

NEW YORK.
AERIAL—"The Boy and the Girl."
ALHAMBRA—"Vandeville."
AMERICAN—"The House of Mirth."
ASTOR—"The Man From Home."
ELGIN—"A Gentleman From Mississippi."
CASINO—"Havana."
DAVIES—"The Climax."
GAIETY—"The House Next Door."
GARRICK—"The Man From Mexico."
HAMMERSTEIN—"Vandeville."
HERALD SQUARE—"The Beauty Spot."
HUNTON—"The Third Degree."
KRETH & PROCTOR—"Fifth Avenue."
LYRIC—"The Motor Girl."
MAXINE—"The Motor Girl."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Going Some."

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—"Vandeville."
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Keegan's Pal."
COLONIAL—"The Hurdy-Gurdy Girl."
GARRICK—"The House of Mirth."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman From Mississippi."
GREAT NORTHERN—"The Alaskan."
ILLINOIS THEATRE—"The Traveling Salesman."
MAJESTIC—"Vandeville."
PRINCE—"The Golden Girl."
STUDEBAKER—"The Candy Shop."

Switzerland's Purchase of St. Gotthard Railway



THE SPIRAL ON ST. GOTTHARD RAILWAY. Project was first proposed over half century ago. Stocks and bonds taken in three countries.

Line's Transfer to Government Ownership Important Event in History of Nationalization of Public Utilities.

BERNE, Switzerland.—A flower-decked locomotive pulled out of the railroad station at Lucerne recently, scarcely noticed by the early tourist, skirted the lake of Lucerne, passed Fluelen, where a statue has been erected to the mythical William Tell, and pursued its course southward toward the Italian boundary. The track twisted and turned, sometimes forming figure eights, constructed spirally, as shown in the illustration, and after a number of seeming trials through smaller tunnels, plunged into the nine-mile blackness of the famous St. Gotthard tunnel itself. The government of Switzerland had purchased the St. Gotthard railway, and

this was the first train run under the control of the confederation.

The transfer of the St. Gotthard from private to government ownership is an event in itself in the history of the nationalization of public utilities, and forms the culmination of the story of its construction and its political, military and economic significance. While the Gotthard railway is only 170 miles in length, its vast importance as a medium of international traffic completely overshadows the smallness of its mileage as compared with many of the giant systems of the United States. Its tunnel, until the completion of the Simplon, was the longest in the world, and still retains its prestige, for, at the time of its construction, the labor saving devices and the modern boring machine had not yet been invented. So difficult was the work that during its progress doubts were raised of its ultimate completion.

The project of a Gotthard railway, to

connect Switzerland and Italy and form a direct line of communication from Germany, was first proposed over half a century ago, and the plans were taken up seriously a decade later, resulting, in 1899, in a conference that took place at Berne in which the then North-German Confederation, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Italy and Switzerland participated.

After the conference Switzerland and Italy concluded a treaty, which Germany also signed in 1871, establishing the rights and privileges of a St. Gotthard Railway Company, with chief offices at Lucerne, the starting point of the road. No private company would have had either the interest in the project or the capital necessary for its construction, and as the road was of importance to all the states of central Europe, together with Italy, the stocks and bonds of the company were augmented by heavy subscriptions by Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

FOREIGN LAND TAX QUESTION BROUGHT UP AGAIN IN JAPAN

Though Mikado's Government Will Abide by Decision of The Hague Arbitration Board Tribunal as to Ground Rent, It Will Now Endeavor to Collect Business Tax

TOKIO, Japan.—The interest of the foreign community of Japan is focused just at present on the recrudescence of the old question of the taxation of land leased to foreigners by the Japanese government, which was laid before the Hague arbitration tribunal in 1905. At that time Japan raised the question of right to collect taxes on such land, and also on all buildings erected thereon. The foreign land renters contended that the amount paid in rent included the taxes on the property by the government—at once the taxing power and landlord.

The ground of this contention of the foreign land renters lay in the fact that the theory that the taxes were included in the rental had existed, and was honored in the administration of the foreign settlements in the days when those settlements enjoyed consular regime, before the abolition of extra-territoriality; further, the revision of the treaties at the time of the passing of extra-territoriality, in 1894, promised the same rights in respect to the ownership of property as before the revision. Upon the foreigners appealing through their governments to the Hague court of arbitration, a decision in their favor was rendered.

The cause of the present divergence of opinion between foreigners and the Japanese government is similar, if not, perhaps, a little more obscure. The imperial government is quite willing to abide by the decision of the arbitral tribunal at The Hague and to regard all land tax and house tax as included in the amount paid for ground rent on perpetual leases; but the government now contends that the award of The Hague court does not preclude Japan from levying a business tax on the holders of perpetual leases and also a further tax on the income derived from the use of such property. In other words, land tax and house tax are conceded, but not business tax and income tax, in relation to the property leased.

On the other hand, foreigners in Japan deny that they are liable to imposts of any kind in connection with property held in perpetual lease from the Japanese government. They hold that exemption

from taxation of land and buildings includes exemption from taxation on the business and income arising out of the use of the property. It is alleged that if the business carried on in connection with the property is liable to taxation, and the income derived from the conduct of such business is liable to income tax, the value of the perpetual lease is thereby lessened, so that such taxes would be tantamount to a tax on the property itself, and, therefore, come under the head of taxes forbidden by the arbitral tribunal at The Hague.

The governments most concerned are those of Great Britain, France and Germany. The representatives of these governments in Japan advise the payment of the tax in the event of resort to distraint; but as the Japanese are not likely to adopt a course that must involve unpleasant relations with a large number of important foreign residents of the country the taxes are likely to remain unpaid. This is a great burden on the municipalities which have calculated their expenditures on the basis of revenue, including the taxes on foreigners. What the next move will be as yet appears uncertain.

At a public meeting of foreign land-renters held in Yokohama regret was expressed that the foreign governments, in revising their treaties with Japan, should have neglected to find out the exact conditions prevailing in the foreign settlements so as to preclude the occurrence of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. It was very ably insisted upon by the chairman of the Yokohama meeting that if the views of foreign residents of Japan had been consulted at the time of the treaty revision in 1894, the present situation might have been avoided.

The Japanese authorities have shown themselves ready to discuss all the pros and cons of the question in a most reasonable manner, and have approached the parties interested with certain proposals for a settlement of the question. These proposals are of an intricate nature, and it will be sufficient to say that the foreign land-renters are disposed to regard themselves as legally incapable of entering into a final settlement of the question at issue with the Japanese government, and accordingly desire to place the whole matter in the hands of their respective governments for adjudication, as they did with the land and house tax question in 1905.

IT IS TRUE

In every sense that

COLORADO

AS A

Summer Resort

STANDS HIGH

The Poplar Route to Colorado is the

Union Pacific

Electric Automatic Block Signals.

—THE SAFE ROAD TO TRAVEL—

For rates and information

INQUIRE OF

WILLARD MASSEY, N. E. & P. A.,

176 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

J. B. DEFRIST, O. E. A.,

287 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Special Notice

We have decided to give a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 25%

from our regular rates to any one presenting

this advertisement which we have run-

ning in The Monitor. We will give special

attention to each customer, and the very

best photographs it is possible to make.

Elmer Chickering

Leading Photographer.

21 WEST STREET, BOSTON.

OWEN'S

ART POST CARDS

A series of MOTTO CARDS.

New and unique.

(For mailing or framing.)

A set of 4 cards for 25 cents.

Ask your dealer or send to

GREENE & CO.

230 Broadway, New York City.

Be sure the name F. A. Owen Pub. Co. is on every card.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS BOOK

SHOP

CAROLINE M. BUSH, Prop., Chicago.

Lesson Markers, Bibles, Scrolls,

Helpful Cards, Children's Books,

Pictures, Souvenirs,

Motives, etc., and Misc. Articles

Wholesale and Retail.

700 Venetian Bldg., 24 E. Washington St.

Opposite Marshall Field's.

WATER SUPPLY

INCREASED.

WATER BILLS

REDUCED.

NEW SOURCES FOUND AND DEVELOPED IN CITY OR COUNTRY.

Alfred Fischer, Specialist in Hydro-Geology.

AMERICAN HYDROSCOPE CO.

41 Broadway, New York

TRY TO PROHIBIT STEAM TRAWLING

While in England Delegate Will Take up Question as Far as It Affects the Atlantic Fisheries.

OTTAWA.—Besides taking part in the imperial conference on naval defense to be held in London next month, the Hon. Mr. Brodeur will endeavor to come to some arrangement with the imperial and French governments whereby steam trawling can be stopped in the Atlantic fisheries.

Canada already prohibits steam trawling within the three-mile limit, but the British and French steam trawlers are now increasingly invading the maritime provinces and Newfoundland waters. Unless some mutual arrangement is reached looking to the prohibition of steam trawling, it is feared that the fisheries will be seriously damaged.

KING WORE FIRST HAT IN EUROPE

Charles VII. on his triumphant entry into Rouen in the year 1449, we are told, astonished the whole city by appearing in a hat lined with red silk and surmounted by a plume of feathers. It was the first time the citizens had ever seen a hat, says the London Chronicle.

From this entry of Charles into Rouen the beginning of the custom of wearing hats in Europe is dated. It was all very well for the rich citizen to follow the example of royalty, but when the clergy began to sigh for similar splendor it was regarded as a falling away from grace. They were at last forbidden to appear abroad in anything except "chaprons, made of black cloth with decent coronets."

A still more striking development took place in the sixteenth century. By the statute of Elizabeth every person above the age of seven years, and under a certain degree, was obliged on Sundays and holidays to "wear a woollen cap—made in England—and finished by some of the fraternity cappers," under the penalty of three shillings fourpence for every day's neglect. They understood how to support native industry in those days.

BUDGET OF CUBA STILL UNPASSED

HAVANA.—The belief in the improbability of the acceptance of the national budget by Congress is arousing interest. The House committee, to which the budget was reported, is not yet ready to report, and has only eight days remaining. Some congressional authorities argue that in default of acceptance of the proposed budget, the budget for the previous year remains operative, the executive being competent to supply the deficiencies by special laws and decrees. But the constitution declares that the budget is valid only during the year for which it was designed.

ENGLAND'S LABOR PARTY IS ASSURED

ALL WANT PEACE

LONDON.—Arthur Henderson, chairman of the Labor party, and who was one of the 20 members who recently visited Germany, in an interview said:

"What impressed us most was the evidence of a genuine determination on the part of all sections of the German people to prove to us that the suspicions entertained by some of our people at home as to the intentions of Germany regarding our own country were absolutely groundless."

"Nothing but the strongest feelings of amity and friendship everywhere marked their welcome to the deputation, and in all the speeches that were delivered they appeared only to have the desire to make permanent the relations which happily have so long existed between the two great peoples."

"We have come back strongly of the opinion that our own country has much to learn, commercially, industrially and socially, from our German cousins."

"The universal kindness displayed toward the party justifies me in saying that a war between such a people and our own country is unthinkable."

"I am quite sure that our visit, when it is explained, as it undoubtedly will be on hundreds of platforms, will assist in maintaining this position, and making more permanent that peace and good will which was the primary object upon which we set out when we left these shores."

J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., another member of the party, on being asked, "Is there a Jingo party in Germany as well as in England?" replied: "The German Jingoists have to be taken into account, and they are being taken into account by the peace party in Germany, who regard the Jingoists—as a danger to European peace, just as we regard our Jingo party and our Navy League as mischievous in this country."

Mr. MacDonald added that the Germans contend that there is no question of naval competition between England and Germany and they are not accelerating their shipbuilding. The German position was that they had built a little bit faster than they had intended to do, on account of the bad state of trade and the unemployment of the country. They might have to build a little faster, because they had written down the life of a first-class battleship from 25 to 20 years—a course which involved a somewhat larger navy, to get a certain fighting force.

The Germans, continued Mr. MacDonald, also felt that there ought to be some proportion between the volume of their overseas commerce and their power to defend it.

HISTORIC COUNTRY

SEAT TO BE SOLD TO HIGHEST BIDDER

LONDON.—The historic Herefordshire seat of the Earl of Chesterfield is to be sold by auction at Token House yard on July 29. This famous mansion stands in the rich and luxuriant wooded valley of the Wye, with glorious views over undulating woodland and meadow, and is surrounded by trim gardens with centuries old yew hedges and a park of ancient and magnificent trees.

The estate has remained in the one family ever since the days of William the Conqueror, when Walter de Lacey settled there, a Scudamore marrying the heiress in the time of Edward III., and a Stanhope (the family name of Lord Chesterfield) inheriting at the beginning of the last century. The house has memorable relations with Spenser and Pope, the former immortalizing his patron as "Sir Scudamore," and the latter composing while on a visit there the "Man of Bos." At the time when the civil war was being waged Charles I. was the guest of the Scudamores of the day.

The house as it is at present dates from the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the last Viscount Scudamore spent large sums of money in building. There is a quantity of Grinling Gibbons carving in the house, and this together with the gardens and the deer park, may be said to form the chief attractions of the place, for in the park are to be seen some of the finest yews in England. Here also will be seen the "Monarch Oak," which has a girth of over 21 feet at a height of five feet from the ground.

The extent of the property is about 5542 acres. The present Earl of Chesterfield, who owns Holme Lacey, was called to the bar after leaving Oxford and was private secretary to Sir William Harcourt when he was chancellor of the exchequer. He was treasurer of the royal household in 1892 and captain of her majesty's body-guard of gentlemen-at-arms, the famous corps which recently celebrated its four hundredth anniversary.

Foreign Briefs

BERLIN.—Lieut. Col. John P. Wiser, the retiring American military attaché, will be received in farewell audience by Emperor William today at Kiel.

KIEL.—Ambassador Hill will arrive here Saturday to be the guest of Alison Armour on board the yacht Utowana for the Kiel regatta.

TEHERAN, Persia.—The first Nationalist newspaper published in Teheran since the withdrawal of the Constitution has issued its opening number. It will be published bi-weekly. The journal is called the Negat, which means "Salvation."

FRANCE WILL HAVE

AN AERIAL EXPRESS LINE BY SEPTEMBER

PARIS.—By September it is expected that France will have the first aerial express line in the world, and that Paris will be the home port of five aerial cruisers of the Patrie type carrying from eight to twenty passengers in addition to the crew. M. Surcouf, the constructing engineer, who has superintended the building of nearly all the successful French airships, is confident of success.

The docks or sheds are almost completed, and each of them can hold a balloon of more than 3000 cubic meters. The points selected for the service are Nancy, Deauville, Tours, Pau and Lyons, with intermediate stations at Rouen, Rheims and Fontainebleau.

LONDON.—No other country in the world possesses such an organization for research and experiment in aerodynamics as Great Britain now has in her corps of engineers, working in conjunction with the admiralty and the war office. The admiralty is building certain dirigibles while others of a different type will be constructed at the war office balloon factory at Aldershot, which is being reorganized for the purpose. Also the national physical laboratory is organizing at its establishment at Teddington a special department for continuous investigation, experimental and otherwise, of questions from time to time must be solved in order to obtain adequate guidance in construction.

Over this establishment the special committee of which Lord Rayleigh is president will superintend the investigations and in general advise on problems arising in connection with work of the admiralty and war office.

Lieutenant Gibbs of the Hampshire Militia Field Artillery will shortly give the residents of Aldershot the opportunity of seeing a new British-built aeroplane. Lieutenant Gibbs has apparently already made some very successful trips on his aeroplane in Scotland and the north of England. The machine is constructed on quite a new principle of automatic equilibrium. The committee of the Aerial League of the British Empire have decided to offer a gold medal for the best working 'flying' model airship submitted to the next month. The machines may be either of the heavier-than-air or lighter-than-air type. The prize it is said will be given, not so much for the model which flies the farthest or rises to the greatest height, but rather for general excellence. The competition is open to any British subject.

NEW WIRELESS POST.

TOULON, France.—A new wireless telegraphic post has been established at Mourillon, which will serve as a link between France and Africa.

Leading Events in Athletic World

THREE LEADING TEAMS ALL TAKE THEIR CONTESTS

The Chicago Team Captures a Close Game From the Cleveland in a Fast Ninth-Inning Finish.

BOSTON WINS AGAIN

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	37	19	.661
Philadelphia	30	25	.545
Boston	29	26	.524
Cleveland	29	26	.524
New York	25	30	.455
Chicago	24	31	.436
Washington	19	36	.345
St. Louis	19	36	.345

GAMES TODAY.

Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

Detroit won an easy victory from St. Louis Wednesday by a score of 8 to 1. Philadelphia shut out Washington, 3 to 0. Boston had an easy time defeating New York, 14 to 5. Cleveland lost a close game to Chicago in a fast ninth-inning finish, 4 to 3.

BOSTON TAKES LAST GAME.

The game at the Huntington avenue grounds was like a ball game at a picnic. Every Boston player got at least one hit, and three of them got three hits. Steele pitched the entire nine innings, and, with the exception of the eighth, pitched a good game. The two New York pitchers, Doyle and Chesbro, were found for 19 hits with a total of 26. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston.....0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 13 15 2
New York.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 14 6
Batteries, Steele and Spencer; Doyle, Chesbro and Blair. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Perrine.

CHICAGO WINS ON ERRORS.

CLEVELAND, O.—Chicago defeated Cleveland Wednesday, 4 to 3. Berger's two wild throws and his wild pitch allowed Chicago to score its four runs. Fiene was effective in the face of poor support. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 4 8 2
Cleveland.....2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 5 13 3
Batteries, Fiene and Sullivan; Berger and Bemis. Umpires, Connolly and Hurst.

DETROIT'S HEAVY HITTING WINS.

DETROIT—Crisis retired from the game after four men in succession had hit safely in the third inning, practically deciding the outcome. Bailey was not much more effective. Crawford got three doubles and a single in five times up. Both teams fielded finely. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Detroit.....2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 8 15 2
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 5 7
Batteries, Sugars and Schmidt; Crisis, Bailey and Criger. Umpires, Egan and Evans.

M'CLUNG BEATEN IN SEMI-FINALS

NEW HAVEN—In the tennis at the New Haven Lawn Club for the championship, Lee McLung, one of the best local players, was defeated in the semi-finals by George H. Nettleton of the Yale faculty.

Championship, third round—L. McLung beat C. W. Mendell, by default; W. C. Stevens beat F. W. Watson, 7-5, 6-3. Semi-final—R. H. Holden beat Stevens, 2-6, 6-4, 12-10; G. H. Nettleton beat McLung, 6-4, 6-2. Consolidation, second round—Parnee beat Sheppard, 6-4, 1-6, 6-1; Hilliard beat Hooker, by default; Brown beat Reed, 6-4, 6-1; Roberts beat Merritt, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5. Semi-final—Parnee beat Hilliard, by default; Roberts beat Brown, 3-6, 8-6, 6-3. Doubles, second round—Holden and partner beat Bowen and Sheppard, 6-2, 7-5. Semi-final—Bundy and Stevens beat Sargent and Nettleton, 6-2, 6-4; Holden and partner beat Hilliard and Stokes, by default.

NOT TO GO TO LAKE WHALOM.

WALTHAM—It is doubtful if the football squad of the Waltham High School will go to Lake Whalom, Fitchburg, for its early training as for several years past. This year the school authorities will not sanction the trip. The attitude of the authorities has caused much disappointment, as it is felt that the early training that the teams have received at the lake have been responsible for the record the school has made on the football field in the past several years. Coach Nathan A. Tufts has announced to the team that practice would begin early in the fall.

DIKE TO LEAD MELROSE HIGH.

MELROSE—Donald Dike, 1910, was elected captain of the Melrose High baseball team for 1910, today. He played second base on the 1908 team and pitched the latter part of this year. He was also the heaviest hitter on the team.

NO RACE TO BROOKLYN.

The Marblehead to Brooklyn cruising race has now been definitely called off, the required number of entries not having been made. This announcement comes from Charles A. Cooley, secretary of the regatta committee of the Boston Yacht Club.

AMERICAN AND PARTNER BEATEN.

LONDON—In the tennis doubles at Wimbledon Wednesday Hillyard and Cazal beat Rhodes and Baron von Bissing by the following scores: 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

EXPECTED TO HOLD YALE SAFE.



NEWTON K. HARTFORD 1909.
Harvard University baseball pitcher.

OPEN TOURNEY STARTS TODAY

Leading Professional and Amateur Golfers of This Country Meet on Englewood Links for Championship.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONS.

Year. Winner. Course. Strokes.
1895—H. Rawlins. Newport.....173
1896—J. Foulk. Shinnecock.....152
1897—J. Lloyd. Wheaton.....162
1898—Herd. Myopia.....228
1899—W. Smith. Baltimore.....315
1900—Vardon. Wheaton.....313
1901—Anderson. Myopia.....307
1902—Auchterloni. Garden City.....301
1903—Anderson. Baltusrol.....307
1904—Anderson. Glen View.....303
1905—Anderson. Myopia.....314
1906—A. Smith. Onwentsla.....295
1907—A. Ross. Philadelphia.....302
1908—F. McLeod. Myopia.....322

*After a tie on play-off.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—The fifteenth annual open golf championship tournament of the United States started this morning on the links of the Englewood Golf Club with all the leading American amateur and professional players taking part. Amateur Champion J. D. Travers and Open Champion Fred McLeod were among the starters.

In the four-ball medal play competition for pairs made up of an amateur and a professional, Wednesday, 43 pairs returned cards, the professionals all being entrants for the big event, and the amateurs the pick of the eastern clubs. The club gave three prizes for the successful professionals of \$100, \$80 and \$40, with trophies for the partners.

W. C. Shop of the Englewood Golf Club and Gilbert Nicholls won with 68. Another Englewood player, E. M. Barnes, paired with John Hobens, took second with 69, while three combinations were tied for third place at 70. W. J. Travis and H. H. Barker, J. D. Travers and Tom Anderson, Jr., and W. S. Stafford and Will Anderson. Gil Nicholls had a 70, which included a brace in two coming home, on each of which Shop had a sure three and the professional was safe to try for a gobbie. Shop also saved two other strokes.

The winning card: Aleck Ross, the 1907 champion, at practice Wednesday did the 130-yard hole in one stroke. Tom Vardon, the English player under engagement by the Onwentsla Club, arrived on the liner Majestic Wednesday night. He played in the British open at Deal and in the French open, decided June 15; he was third to J. H. Taylor and James Braid. He is due to start in the American open at 10:48 this morning, with Aleck Smith as partner.

DOCKSTADER TELLS OF HIS NINE.

The Baseball Magazine for July is just as interesting as ever, and will be read with great pleasure by the followers of the game. The leading article is a summing up of the work of the big league teams for the season thus far. Lew Dockstader tells the story of the baseball team which represents his minstrel troupe, which, though in existence for five or six years, has yet to win a game. There is an article about the new baseball park which is to be opened in Pittsburgh the first of next month. The story of the first mask, a glimpse into the labors of the baseball telegrapher, and a history of the Grand Old Red Stockings, by George Wright, who played shortstop on the team, are a few other interesting features. The magazine contains something of every imaginable branch of outdoor sport.

CUBAN WINS CHESS MATCH.

NEW YORK—J. R. Capablanca, the Cuban champion, won the match of eight games up from Frank J. Marshall of New York Wednesday. The match started April 19, but was not concluded until the Cuban took the twenty-third game at the Manhattan Chess Club Wednesday afternoon. The final score is: Capablanca 8, Marshall 1, drawn 14. Capablanca took the contest after 49 moves.

JOHNSON TAKES SET FROM NILES

Miss Louise Hammond, the Metropolitan Champion, Secures Place in Final Round of Women's Tourney.

PHILADELPHIA—The semi-final match between Miss Hotchkiss and Miss Rotch will be played in the women's national lawn tennis championship tournament at the Philadelphia Cricket Club today and the winner will meet Miss Louise Hammond, who defeated the Canadian champion Wednesday, in the finals. Miss Moyses, the Canadian champion, seemed unable to get going in her match with Miss Hammond, while the latter played sterling lawn tennis throughout. The women's doubles were brought to the semi-final round, in which the star match will be Miss Hotchkiss and Miss Rotch vs. Mrs. W. H. Pouch and Miss Claire Johnson. The men's singles furnished the best lawn tennis of the week, when Wallace F. Johnson, the Pennsylvania state champion, defeated N. W. Niles, the former Harvard and intercollegiate champion, in a grueling contest. The summary follows:

Women's singles (semi-final round)—Miss Louise Hammond, New York, beat Miss Niles Moyses, Toronto, 6-0, 6-2. Women's doubles (second round)—Miss Green and Miss Moyses beat Miss Roberts and Miss Rogers, 7-5, 6-4; Miss Hotchkiss and Miss Rotch beat Miss Fox and Miss Morgan, 6-1, 6-2.

Mixed doubles (first round)—Miss Dorothy Green and A. P. Simmonds, Philadelphia, beat Miss Fox and J. L. Stover, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-2; Miss Dixon and C. R. Finley, Philadelphia, beat Miss Yarnell and R. Evans, Jr., Philadelphia, 8-6, 6-8, 6-3.

Men's singles (second round)—J. R. Barton beat G. Gordon, 6-3, 1-6, 6-2; J. R. Carpenter, Jr., beat F. L. Peacock, 6-0, 6-4.

Third round—Wallace F. Johnson beat N. W. Niles, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3; R. L. James beat H. Kawasaki, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2; J. R. Carpenter, Jr., beat A. P. Simmonds, 6-4, 6-1.

NEW YORK DORIES WILL RACE HERE

The Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend bay have accepted the challenge of the Massachusetts Dory Association to send dories to participate in the midsummer series of the Boston Y. C. to be held at Hull on Aug. 5 and 6. Besides the cup offered by B. S. Pernau, the Boston club has offered cash prizes of \$12, \$10 and \$8 for each day's race. At the same time the Massachusetts dories will have to defend the Knight trophy from the challengers from Portland. There will also probably be a series of races with Nova Scotia boats for the Lovitt-Wagner trophy. Louis Tiemann of the New York Canoe Club has taken charge of the details of arranging for the New York dories which will be present at Marblehead.

DORCHESTER HIGH HAS ELECTION.

William Hoernle has been elected captain of the Dorchester High baseball team for next season. Hoernle played third base a year ago, but this spring was shifted to shortstop, where he made a remarkable showing.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Lynn	32	15	.681
Brookline	29	16	.644
Fall River	27	20	.574
Haverhill	26	21	.556
Worcester	26	22	.542
New Bedford	22	26	.457
Lawrence	16	32	.333
Lowell	14	32	.304

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES.

Lowell 4, Boston 4.
Lynn 2, Fall River 6.
New Bedford 4, Haverhill 3.
Worcester 8, Lawrence 5.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Hartford	30	15	.667
Holyoke	26	18	.591
Springfield	25	20	.556
New Britain	24	26	.480
Waterbury	22	26	.457
Northampton	20	27	.426
Bridgeport	16	27	.372

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES.

Hartford 8, Springfield 5.
New Britain 7, New Haven 6.
New Britain 9, New Haven 5.
Holyoke 6, Northampton 3.
Waterbury 7, Bridgeport 3.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester	28	19	.595
Rutland	28	25	.528
Newark	26	24	.520
Baltimore	26	26	.500
Toronto	25	28	.472
Jersey City	22	26	.458
Montreal	22	27	.448
Providence	21	27	.437

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES.

Newark 4, Toronto 3.
Baltimore 4, Montreal 4.
Buffalo 10, Rochester 4.

AMERICAN ASS'N STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Milwaukee	31	20	.608
Indianapolis	31	21	.596
Minneapolis	31	24	.563
Louisville	30	24	.556
Columbus	33	32	.515
Toledo	28	34	.451
Kansas City	28	32	.468
St. Paul	25	31	.446

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES.

Milwaukee 3, Toledo 6.
Kansas City 4, Columbus 3.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Nashville	29	21	.580
Atlanta	29	24	.548
New Orleans	32	25	.561
Mobile	32	26	.551
Little Rock	28	28	.500
Montgomery	25	28	.471
Birmingham	25	32	.439
Memphis	15	38	.283

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES.

Memphis 4, Birmingham 1.
Montgomery 8, Little Rock 4.
Atlanta 2, Mobile 1.
Nashville 9, New Orleans 1.

ONE OF BEST COLLEGE PLAYERS.



CAPTAIN F. J. MURPHY.
Yale University baseball team.

EXTRA RACE FOR VARSITY FOURS

Fast Time Row by Harvard Varsity Is Prevented by Interference of Excursion Steamer.

GALES FERRY, Conn.—The Harvard and Yale crews are being put through the customary morning practice today, consisting of long rows at a moderate stroke. Both coaches are devoting these rows to correcting the individual faults of the men. It is expected that the varsity crews will put through some fast work after the sun goes down this evening.

With conditions almost ideal, the Harvard varsity and freshman eights started a time row down stream just before 6 Wednesday night. The varsity was stopped at the three-mile mark on account of encountering a heavy wash from an excursion steamer which refused to slow down although repeatedly warned by the John Harvard. The stop was disappointing as the crew was making fine time.

The freshman eight raced them for the first two miles, starting with a stroke of 34, and rowing the first mile at the same figure. The varsity crew rowed 38 to 40, and immediately jumped into the lead, and at the two-mile mark was a full length ahead of them. The swell from the steamer almost swamped the boat, but they rowed through it all right.

The varsity four rowed about four miles down to the navy yard and back, practicing starts. The second four rowed about the same distance. The freshman four also did some hard work practicing racing starts and hard finishes. Yale and Harvard have agreed to make an addition to the list of regatta week events. They have arranged for a race between the second varsity four to be rowed next Saturday. The distance will probably be a mile, but it may be finally decided to row it two miles.

No time rowing was ordered at Yale Wednesday. The varsity and freshmen raced a mile in the evening, the regulars leading by three lengths at the finish. There were no changes in any of the Yale crews, and Coach Kennedy said that no more are planned.

MISS BUNCE AND PARTNER WIN.

NEW YORK—In the Amacaesque tennis tournament Wednesday the final of the women's doubles was won by Miss Bunce and Miss Moore over Miss Martin and Miss Burdick.

Women's doubles, final—Miss Bunce and Miss Moore beat Miss Martin and Mrs. Burdick, 7-5, 6-2.

Women's singles, second round—Miss Moore beat Miss J. Constable, 6-3, 6-3; Miss Brown beat Miss Bunce, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

Semi-final—Miss Moore beat Miss Martin, 6-2, 6-1.

Men's singles, second round—E. F. Leo beat Ewing Taylor, 6-4, 6-3; F. C. Inniss beat W. H. McGuire, 6-2, 2-2, default; W. H. Connell beat E. H. James, 6-4, 6-0; C. Runyon beat W. Rosenbaum, 10-8, 6-2; F. M. Church beat W. Maer Hall, 6-2, 6-4; J. C. Tomlinson beat G. S. Groesbeck, 7-5, 6-4.

PLANT TO RACE IN ENGLAND.

GLASGOW—The prestige of the two winners of the 23-meter class yachts, Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock and Myles B. Kennedy's Heather, is to be challenged by Morton F. Plant of New York, who has ordered a racing cutter to use in next year's regatta. The Shamrock and the Heather have had a thrice pretty much their own way this year, as neither the Brynild nor the Nyria, two other well known yachts of this class, has hoisted racing colors. Among the builders there has been a marked tendency to construct smaller boats. This announcement of an American proposing to enter the 23-meter class field is replete with interest for sportsmen on both sides of the Atlantic.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Two games Saturday at 2 and two games Monday at 2—Philadelphia.
Reserved seats—Connally & Burke at Adams House, Cushman at Youngs and Parkers, Wright & Dilson.

BROOKLYN AND NEW YORK EACH TAKE TWO GAMES FROM RIVALS

Pittsburg Wins Close Game From St. Louis, Supporting Pitcher Willis in Fine Style.

CINCINNATI WINS

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburg	30	18	.625
Chicago	25	19	.568
New York	20	22	.476
Cincinnati	20	26	.435
Philadelphia	24	27	.471
St. Louis	23	31	.429
Brooklyn	19	33	.365
Boston	13	37	.260

GAMES TODAY.

Boston at New York (two games).
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

Brooklyn took a double-header from Philadelphia Wednesday by scores of 3 to 1 and 2 to 0. The New Yorks had an easy time winning two games from Boston, 5 to 4 and 11 to 1. Cincinnati defeated the champions 6 to 4, and Pittsburg added another victory to its list by defeating St. Louis 3 to 1.

BROOKLYN TAKES TWO GAMES.

BROOKLYN—After losing 14 out of 15 games, the Brooklyn opened another long season at home Wednesday by defeating Philadelphia in two games. Rucker shut out the visitors in the first, 2 to 0, by superb pitching, allowing only three hits and receiving brilliant support. Hunter was the winning pitcher in the second, which went to Brooklyn, 5 to 1. A batting rally in the seventh inning against Coveleskie clinched the victory. Lennox's all-round playing was the feature. The first score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Brooklyn.....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 6 0
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3
Batteries, Rucker and Bergen; Moore and Jacklitch.

The second score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Brooklyn.....2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 5 7 2
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 2
Batteries, Hunter and Bergen; Coveleskie and Dolin. Umpires, Klein and Kane.

NEW YORKS DOWN BOSTON.

NEW YORK—Boston was unable to take either of the two games played here Wednesday, the first going to the home team 5 to 4 and the second 11 to 1. If it had not been for three double plays in the last game the New Yorks would have scored more than 11 runs. Mathewson and Crandall pitched fine ball, but the Boston pitchers were found for 25 hits. Boston's fielding was good but they could not prevent the home team from scoring. The score of the first game:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 5 7 2
Boston.....1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 4 7 2
Batteries, Mathewson, Crandall, Schell and Snodgrass; White, Lindaman, Ferguson and Bowerman. Umpires, Rigler and Trout.

The second game score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....3 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 11 18 3
Boston.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 3
Batteries, Mathewson, Crandall, Schell and Snodgrass; White, Lindaman, Ferguson and Bowerman. Umpires, Rigler and Trout.

CHICAGO USES FOUR PITCHERS.

CHICAGO—Overall and Kroh were hit hard in the opening inning Wednesday and Cincinnati got a big lead. Chicago began to find Gasper in the seventh, but after three runs had crossed the plate he was replaced by Fromme, who allowed only one hit. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cincinnati.....1 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 13 3 3
Chicago.....1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 8 1 2
Batteries, Overall, Fromme and Roth; Overall, Kroh, Higman, Brown, Moran and Archer. Umpires, O'Day and Emslie.

WILLIS GETS BEST SUPPORT.

ST. LOUIS—Pittsburg defeated St. Louis, 3 to 1, Wednesday. Both pitchers were in good form, but the visitors gave Willis better support. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Pittsburg.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 4 2
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 4 2
Batteries, Willis and Gibson; Beebe, Harmon and Bresnahan. Umpires, Johnstone and Cusack.

M. A. H. S. ELECTS BOWEN.

Henry A. Bowen, who played left field on the Mechanic Arts High nine this season, was elected captain Wednesday. He is one of the fastest outfielders in the Boston high schools, popular with the players, and is expected to make a good leader.

HUB RAZORS

DANA ESTES' WILL GIVES VALUED ART TREASURES AWAY

Public Requests in Testament
Filed at Dedham Today
Include Collections to Col-
leges and Cities.

STATUES INCLUDED

DEDHAM, Mass.—The will of Dana Estes of Brookline, a well-known Boston book publisher, was filed for probate here today. No inventory of the estate is made but it is estimated to amount to over \$1,000,000.

All interest in the publishing business is divided among three sons. Annuities are given his sisters. Sir Edward Leighton's oil portrait "Stella" is given to the Boston Art Museum.

To the trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts he also gives his collection of architectural medallions, busts and other like ornaments from ancient Palmyra, and his Egyptian papyrus of Aaru.

Among other bequests are: To the public library, life portrait, sketches of George Eliot, Charles Dickens, James Russell Lowell, and George William Curtis.

To the Peabody Museum at Harvard a collection of paleo-Italic prehistoric remains and chart showing the place of excavation.

To the officers of Bowdoin College three Tangra terra cotta figurines.

To the Appalachian Club of Boston an album of Alpine Flora.

To the trustees of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., \$2500 and a collection of Navajo Indian pottery. To the town of Gorham, Me., \$2500, to be invested and reinvested and kept intact until the next centennial celebration of the town and then applied for some permanent improvement.

To Bates College, Maine, a sum from his estate to give an income sufficient to establish a permanent scholarship.

To the city of Augusta, Me., bronze bas-relief life-size portrait of Melvin Fuller, chief justice of the United States, and of James G. Blaine.

To the city of Portsmouth or the U. S. government, a bronze bas-relief life-size of Theodore Roosevelt, and two chairs used by the peace conference at Portsmouth that terminated the Russo-Japanese war.

To the town of Brookline he leaves a life-size bas-relief of former Gov. George F. Boutwell.

Attorney Samuel J. Elder is given a bust of Marcus Aurelius. The residue is left in trust.

SHIP SUBSIDY PLAN DISCUSSED TODAY BY BOSTON TRADE

(Continued from Page One.)

plan would simply mean an increased burden upon foreign ship owners which he said would not affect these latter in the least, but would simply result in an increase of freight rates to the American shipper. According to him this is the end sought by the Merchant Marine League, for purposes not altogether altruistic.

"Would you prefer to ship your goods by American rather than by foreign vessels?" he was asked. He replied that for sentimental reasons he should delight to ship by American boats, but that for business purposes this matter was immaterial. "Of course if Congress wants to carry out their duty," he said smilingly, "I should have no objection to offer."

DUTIES OF PORT HERE SHOW GAIN

Collector Lyman Today Gives
Out Recent Figures of Im-
ports and Exports of Bos-
ton.

Collector of the Port George H. Lyman gave out figures today showing the duties collected at the Boston customs house for the 25 weeks of the current year. The total receipts for duties thus far for 1909 aggregates \$14,433,390.31 as against \$9,983,345.75 for last year, and \$13,709,502.23 for the year 1907.

The receipts for duties at the local customs house for last week, the twenty-fifth of the current year, were \$537,174.31. The figures for the same period in 1908 were \$339,121.03, and in 1907 \$389,586.03. The value of imports and exports for the same period for each of the past three years follows:

	1909	1908	1907
Imports	\$2,919,357	\$1,798,590	\$1,463,706
Exports	\$84,318	\$47,968	\$2,543,952
Total	\$3,003,675	\$1,846,558	\$3,997,658

The total valuation of imports and exports for the 25 weeks during this year and the two previous ones follows:

	1909	1908	1907
Imports	\$70,786,758	\$43,051,442	\$73,578,181
Exports	\$2,568,207	\$4,938,709	\$2,295,535

BANK MOVE AWAITS MORGAN.
WASHINGTON.—The arrival soon in New York from Europe of J. Pierpont Morgan and other leading financiers, is expected in Washington to mean the completion of the organization of a pan-American bank, with branches throughout Central and South America.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

WINTHROP.

The grammar school graduation exercises were held in the high school assembly hall Wednesday, and 117 pupils received their diplomas. The class president, Max Gersumky, in behalf of the class, presented \$58 to purchase books for the high school library.

Mrs. J. Lillian Larrabee, teacher of the Shirley Street School, was presented this morning with a silver purse by Raymond Miskelly in behalf of the pupils because of her resigning.

The Junior League of 100 members of the First M. E. Church, who have been following a course of study under the direction of Mrs. A. C. Thompson, has adjourned until September.

David Dunn has been appointed inspector on the new sea wall at Short beach between Cottage hill and Point Shirley.

The Arts and Crafts Society will give a military whist in the New Winthrop Hotel Friday afternoon, July 9, in aid of the permanent apparatus for the proposed Winthrop playground.

WAKEFIELD.

Robert I. Mayer, the valedictorian of the high school graduating class, has a perfect attendance report since leaving the eighth grade.

The last Saturday night supper of the spring season will be served at the Bear Hill Golf Club this week. There will be a nine-hole handicap match. A basket luncheon will be held July 4.

The annual picnic of the Universalist Sunday school will be held at Salem Wilkes, June 30.

The reception of the high school class of 1909 will be held at the town hall Friday evening.

Mrs. Flora A. Staples of Wakefield and Albert J. Whitney of Worcester were married in the Universalist Church Wednesday night.

Superintendent of Schools Jacob H. Carrey is considering offers to head Haverhill and Medford schools, but has made no decision as yet, and has not presented his resignation to the school committee.

CHELSEA.

Hose 3, now called engine 5, has been transferred to the engine house on Everett avenue. The house is in charge of Captain John E. Casey and there will be 13 men in the new company. The house will be open to the public for inspection Friday.

The inspector of buildings has issued a permit to Philip Glazier for a three-story dwelling, 196 Chestnut street, to cost \$5000 and one to John F. McAdams for a three-story apartment house, 94 Highland street, to cost \$5500.

The Bible class of ex-Alderman Arthur E. Gates of the First Baptist Church is having a trolley ride to Wakefield today. There will be no services at the Universalist Church during July and August.

HYDE PARK.

An effort is being made to close all stores and offices on July 28, when the Business Men's Association holds its annual outing.

Proposals for schoolhouse repairs must be received before Saturday evening.

Cyrus Commandery, K. T., with the Hyde Park Council Band, left this morning for a day's outing at Field's Point, R. I.

BROCKTON.

Graduation exercises were held in seven of the grammar schools of the city Wednesday.

The Brockton High School Alumni Association will hold a reception this evening at the high school assembly hall.

Wednesday was class day for the high school. Exercises were held on the school lawn and an ivy planted. John L. Gorman was orator, Ruth F. Barnett poetess and Grace W. Studley gave the ivy address.

GREAT BARRINGTON.

The high school graduation exercises will be held in the Mahaiwe Theater this evening. On Friday evening the reception will be held in the town hall.

The selectmen have granted to the Monument Mills the authority to build a main drain in Housatonic, and have given the dealers in fireworks the privilege to sell them on July 2, 3 and 5.

ROSLINDALE.

The "Men's Class in the Gallery" of the Roslindale Congregational Church held its second annual spread Wednesday evening in the church. It was also ladies' night and about 80 persons were present.

SUPREME COURT RECALLS DECISION

The full bench of the supreme court today recalled its decision, after deciding in favor of the commonwealth in the petition of the East Boston Company to determine the ownership of about 440 acres of flats off East Boston. Both the company and the commonwealth claimed the flats and their rights were dependent on the determination of the meaning of a colonial grant of 1640 acres to Samuel Maverick, the then owner of Noddle's island.

The General Court of the colony in that year declared that "the flats round about Noddle's island do belong to Noddle's island to the ordinary low water mark." The principal question involved was what was meant by the term "ordinary low water mark." The full bench held that "the ordinary low water mark" meant in 1640 the same as the line of "mean low water" as those words are now used, with an allowance of 79-100ths of a foot for subsidence.

NEWTON.

A band concert will be given by the metropolitan park commissioners at the "sounding board" just below the Newton Boat Club at Abundant, on Saturday from 4 to 7 p. m.

The abutments on the new footbridge over the Charles river at Newton Lower Falls are practically completed.

Graduation exercises were held at the Bigelow Grammar School, Newton, this morning. Diplomas were awarded to 60 pupils by Herbert Stebbins.

Graduation exercises will be held at the Mason Grammar School, Newton Center, this afternoon. The class of 1909 presented a reproduction of Constance Troyon's "Return to the Farm," to the school.

Pupils of the Charles C. Burr Grammar School, Abundant, held their graduation exercises this morning. Mrs. Adaline A. Davidson awarded diplomas to 36 graduates.

Hamilton Grammar School at Newton Lower Falls will hold its graduation exercises this afternoon.

WALTHAM.

The first issue of the '99 Chronicle, a paper issued by the pupils of the South Grammar School, came from the press Wednesday and reflects much credit upon its authors. The chief editor is William Gallagher, and the assistant editors are Dora Lowe, Geraldine Davis, Arthur Ela and Raymond Mills.

The Telephone Company has petitioned the aldermen for permission to attach wires to the poles of the Newton Street Railway Company and the Waltham Gas Light Company.

One hundred members of the Waltham Aerie of Eagles left for Fitchburg this morning to attend the field day of the order in that city.

Lady Roberts lodge, Daughters of St. George, have elected the following officers: Past president, Mrs. Grace Jackson; president, Mrs. Emma Crossland; secretary, Miss Mary Savin; financial secretary, Mrs. Susie Denniston; treasurer, Miss Florence Knight; chaplain, Mrs. Annie Harwood.

BEVERLY.

Miss Helen Frick, daughter of Henry Clay Frick, the Pittsburgh steel magnate, who summers at Eagle Rock, Prides Crossing, Beverly, has through her father taken a lease of the Henry Stillman farm off Hull street, which she will utilize as a place where the orphans of Boston and nearby places may enjoy a summer outing.

Beginning July 14, the shoe, clothing and practically all the jewelry stores will close on Wednesday afternoons during July and August.

The fittings for the Western Union office have arrived and will be installed at once in the branch office of the company on Cabot street.

WELLESLEY.

The selectmen have received their first application for a lunch wagon license and it is understood that a public meeting will be called to sound sentiment in regard to the matter.

An entertainment for children will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall this evening by the Wellesley Grange.

There is a brisk demand for tickets for the play "Out of Town," to be presented Saturday evening by the High School Alumni Association.

Miss Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley College, has contributed to the July 4 fund.

TAUNTON.

Miss Ora Strange, for the past 11 years supervisor of drawing in the public schools, has resigned to take a position as superintendent supervisor of drawing in the public schools of East Orange, N. J.

The Misses Carrie B. Perkins and Pearl Grant of the high school teachers' staff have been given a year's leave of absence and will tour Europe.

The county commissioners have authorized a loan of \$40,000 for the Fall River and Somerset bridge.

DETROIT YOUTH'S SUCCESS AT YALE

Karl E. Murehey, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Murehey of Detroit, Mich., has just been voted the most scholarly man in the senior literary class at Yale University, and was second in the balloting for the brightest member of the class, J. B. Pershing of Indianapolis beating him out in the latter contest, says the Detroit Journal. His nearest competitor in the scholarly vote was C. H. Thurston of Worcester.

Mr. Murehey has brought honor to his parents and the Tilden and Central High School, Detroit, in addition to covering himself with glory. He was graduated from the Tilden. After being out of school two years, he qualified without the slightest difficulty to enter Yale to take a literary course.

WREN BUILT NEST IN FARMER'S COAT

When Lorenzo Grilley, near Beartown, after his day's work, recently removed his coat from a fence where it had been hanging since morning, he thrust his hand into his pocket and found that it was full of twigs, says the Hagerstown (Md.) Dispatch. On making an investigation Grilley discovered that a wren had built a nest in his pocket during the day. Other workmen had discovered the wren while she was at work, but they would not disturb her.

BEVERIDGE SCORES TRUST IN URGING A BIG TOBACCO DUTY

Indiana Senator Points Out
That America Uses More
and Pays Less Tax Than
Any Other Country.

PLEADS FOR TARIFF

WASHINGTON—Senator Beveridge in the Senate today took the tobacco tax as his subject in the tariff debate and scored the trust.

"The ruling note of this debate," he said, "has been the need of revenue. This tobacco amendment will give the government more than \$21,000,000 of revenue and also correct a wrong which the people and a loss which the government have suffered for eight years. When the tariff bill came from the House to the Senate it increased the tax on cigarettes. Yet the finance committee of the Senate actually has struck out this little increase on cigarettes."

"The American tax on tobacco is only a fraction of that of most other civilized nations. So that while our population and consumption is greater than any other country, our revenue from tobacco is less than any."

"This consumption of tobacco in this country is increasing beyond that of any other people in the world—at a rate which would be unbelievable if we did not have the figures. We Americans are now consuming about 16 pounds every year for every male person over 16 years of age. If we taxed tobacco at the same rate as England or France we would every year derive \$333,388,666.62 instead of less than \$50,000,000 we now derive."

"But not only do we tax tobacco at a rate grotesquely low compared with other civilized countries, but what is more important to ourselves, we now tax it less than at any time since we began to tax it at all, except from 1879 to 1898. Most people will be surprised to learn that in 1879 we taxed tobacco from two to five times as much as we tax it now."

"But even at our rates which existed up to 1879 our tax on tobacco then was far less than that of other civilized countries at the present day. In 1879 and again in 1883 we reduced these reasonable rates of taxation on tobacco to the present absurdly low rate for the sole purpose of reducing our surplus. Today when I propose to increase the tax to only one-half and one third of what it was in 1879, it is resisted upon the ostensible ground that we do not need the revenue which it will produce."

GREAT VITALITY OF CEDAR TIMBER

An extraordinary illustration of the almost imperishable nature of Washington's red cedar is furnished in some shingles recently cut in a Washington mill and sent East for exhibition purposes, says the Manchester (N. H.) Union. These shingles were cut from a moss-covered cedar log lying on the ground, and which had growing over it another cedar tree, the roots of which encircled the fallen log. The growing tree had 750 rings, which indicate, according to the accepted theory, that it was 750 years old. Yet its growth started after the tree had fallen to the ground. Here was a cedar log fallen lifeless, which had lain exposed to the weather for not less than 750 years, and yet was free from rot to the extent that merchantable shingles could be sawed from it.

Every man who has worked in the woods or in clearing land in this state has seen similar instances of the ability of red cedar to resist the ravages of time. In alluvial soil along the river banks, in digging ditches, cedar logs have been found covered by four or five feet of alluvium, which were yet sound save for a few inches on the extreme outside, although under similar conditions, almost any other wood would have decayed in a few years. Conjecture halts at any attempt to estimate the length of time which might have elapsed since those logs were growing trees.

MAKES FORTUNE FROM LAND SALE

By holding a piece of Chicago downtown property 24 years, William C. Lobenstein of New York has made a clear profit of more than three quarters of a million dollars. This is at the rate of more than \$30,000 a year, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

This fact became known when it was announced that Mr. Lobenstein had sold to Richard W. Sears the southeast corner of Jackson boulevard and Plymouth place. The consideration mentioned in the deed is nominal, but it is stated on good authority that Mr. Sears paid about \$800,000 for the land. Gen. Henry Strong bought this property in 1885 from the Corworth estate for \$120,000. On the following day he sold it to Mr. Lobenstein for \$135,000.

BOSTON BRIEFS

The superintendent of public grounds, D. Henry Sullivan, has approved a contract with John Evans & Company for the cleaning of the George Washington equestrian statue in the public garden.

ST. JOHN'S DAY IS OBSERVED TODAY IN MASONIC CIRCLES

(Continued from Page One.)

Templar, with a jurisdiction from Quincy to Plymouth, entertained more than 1000 visiting Masons today in observance of St. John's day, with a banquet at Nantasket beach and a harbor sail on a special steamer. It was the largest Masonic function the South Shore has had for some years. Commanderies from Newport, Brockton, East Weymouth, Providence, New Bedford, South Boston, Abington and Attleboro were present, each with a band.

BRIDGE PROBLEM SOLUTION IS SEEN

Indications Today Point to
a Satisfactory Settlement
Without Any Inconvenient
Features.

Indications today point to the Boston & Maine bridge question being satisfactorily settled without either the station being moved to Charlestown or any of the other disagreeable features which have been proclaimed during these hearings, being put into effect.

The final hearing on the question having been held before a board of army engineer officers on Wednesday, the board will now have the engineers of the Boston & Maine submit at once a scheme based on the latest plan proposed yesterday by the harbor and land commission. The plan provides a straightaway course from Warren bridge to the Charles river dam, with the elimination of some of the bridges, a large area of piling, increase in the width of the draws to 75 feet and the height of the bridge raised to seven or eight feet. Then the army board will go into session and will submit its findings to Secretary of War Dickinson for final action. The papers in the case will not reach Washington for at least a month and a decision is not expected for at least a month later.

Colonel Burr this morning stated that military etiquette would not permit him to discuss the situation.

It has been learned, however, on good authority, that the matter will in all probability be satisfactorily adjusted. One who is intimately acquainted with the situation says that it is not the intention of the war department to antagonize the interests of the railroad, but to have a plan arranged that will be of future benefit to the railroad as well as to navigation. The war department's intention in the matter has been wrongly judged, this man says. The railroad will not be put to excessive expense, according to this authority.

HILL CLIMBERS HAVE NEW FIELD

Although it is only three years since the first club camp of the Canadian Alpine Club was held, the membership of this association has grown to such an extent that \$10,000 is to be spent on the clubhouse at Banff, says the Buffalo News. Last year 177 climbers from all over the world took part in the camp, and this year still larger numbers are expected, as the date of meeting has been postponed until August, to enable British climbers to participate before proceeding to the British Association meeting at Winnipeg. The Alpine Club camp is to be held at Lake O'Hara, one of the loveliest localities on the Canadian Pacific railway system.

MYRIADS OF BATS FLY FROM CAVERN

In a mountain near Montalban, Luzon, there is a large cavern, with many branching chambers and a central dome, 200 feet in height, perforating the mountain top, from which, in December, 1907, says the Youth's Companion, Hugh M. Smith saw issue a solid column of bats, which flew rapidly in a straight line for 15 minutes, disappearing over a mountain range in the direction of Manila, without a single bat having left the column. American engineers stationed there told Mr. Smith that the flight of bats had occurred at practically the same time each day during two years. From other sources it was learned that the phenomenon had been observed for at least 30 years.

PRESERVE FOOD IN FERN LEAVES

It has recently been discovered that the leaves of the fern plant, which grows almost anywhere, are an excellent preservative for packing articles of food, fruit and even meat, says the Boston Progress. It is said that on the Isle of Man fresh herrings are packed in ferns and arrive on the market in as fresh a condition as when they were shipped. A number of experiments have demonstrated that potatoes packed in ferns keep many months longer than those packed in straw. In fact potatoes packed in fern leaves are as fresh in the springtime as when they were first dug in the fall.

FLOWERS

EITHER loose or made up into beautiful and artistic arrangements for any purpose required at most reasonable prices. We also offer helpful suggestions. Telephone orders very carefully attended to.

J. NEWMAN & SONS 24 Tremont St. Tel. 4419 Main.

CUNARD IVERNIA BRINGS BIG LIST OF BOSTON TRAVELERS

(Continued from Page One.)

Otis, the youngest of the three children, was born at Vallambrosa, near Florence, Italy.

Neal Rantoul of F. S. Moseley & Company, Mrs. Rantoul, Miss J. L. Rantoul and maid, were among the passengers. Mrs. Wirt Dexter, maid and chauffeur, returned from a three months' auto tour through France and England. They traveled 3800 miles by auto.

Charles Stewart, the newly appointed Boston manager of the Cunard line, who was expected to return from Liverpool on the steamer, was not on board. He will come back by way of New York, and will take up his duties here in about a week.

The steamer was composed of representatives of nearly every country in Europe. Irish predominated, there being 145 from the Emerald Isle. Next in point of numbers came Sweden with 126. There were 117 Russians, 107 English, 100 Finns, 50 Norwegians, 9 Scotch, 5 from Denmark, 4 from Germany, 3 each from Austria, Belgium and Wales, 4 from Turkey in Asia, 2 from Spain, 1 from Italy and 1 from Portugal. The greater percentage of the steerage were immigrants making their first visit to the United States. Most of them are destined for New England.

Wireless messages were exchanged with the steamers Neckar, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Minnewaska, Mauretania, Saxonia, Bluecher, Majestic, Pannonia, Carmania, New York and Lapland on the passage.

The steamer brings in 2000 tons of general cargo, including French goods, wool, hides, cotton and machinery.

MAINE WOMAN'S ART RECOGNIZED

The remarkable collection of mushrooms made by Mrs. Cyrus K. Davis of Portland, Me., and painted by her with extraordinary accuracy and artistic coloring, which many people in this city have been privileged to see and admire, has within the past week become the property of the New York State Museum. To make such a collection is in itself a great honor, but the fact that its artistic value is such that it is sought by the state museum of New York, a state with countless resources for investigation and with universities which are sending out scores of collectors in all fields of research yearly, makes it indeed a great honor, and friends of Mrs. Davis are greatly pleased that this honor has come to her—and to a Maine woman.

The professor at the head of the New York State Museum writes that 12 of the specimens in Mrs. Davis' collection are new, making it a distinct contribution to the museum. This collection, through Mrs. Davis' kindness, has been examined by her friends, and to them the news of its departure from the state will be a cause of deep personal regret, says the Portland (Me.) Express. Mrs. Davis made most of her collection in the vicinity of her beautiful home in Falmouth, which is now open for the summer.

MAN IS ARRESTED IN CHINESE CASE

United States Deputy Marshals Charles Baneroff and James Tighe today arrested a man in the South End who government officers claim will be an important witness against Chin Que Shue, a Chinese merchant accused of abetting the smuggling of 33 Chinamen into Marblehead on August, 1906, on the schooner Bonita. Shue's hearing comes up before Commissioner Hayes in the federal building tomorrow morning.

BIG SKYSCRAPER FOR ST. JOSEPH

St. Joseph, Mo., is to have its first big skyscraper. Charles F. Enright, a banker of that city, who was in Kansas City recently, reports the Kansas City Star, said that a project had been financed which would result in the construction of a 12-story steel building at the southwest corner of Fifth and Felix streets. It will be 80x114½ feet and will cost \$400,000. The project is backed by the Corby estate and interests represented by Mr. Enright.

FREE LAND OFFERED TO WATERTOWN FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Eugene N. Foss Willing to
Give Ground Enough for
School, Town Hall, Fire
Station and Playstead.

BIGGER BOSTON AIM

The generous offer of Eugene N. Foss of Hyde Park to give Watertown as much land as is needed for a schoolhouse, town hall, fire station and public playground, which was made known today, will be announced officially at the town meeting in the town hall tonight. There is no restriction to be placed upon the amount of property to be taken by the town for these civic improvements, as Mr. Foss wants to see Watertown take the lead in the work that tends to unify the outlying communities and weld them into a greater Boston. Mr. Foss invites the people to help themselves.

Mr. Foss' property is in the heart of the town on Mt. Auburn street, and is constantly increasing in value. In all Mr. Foss owns 3,000,000 square feet of land in Watertown. Much of this is located on Coolidge avenue and should the town prefer it can take the ground it needs from that tract. The other property on Mt. Auburn street, however, is considered better adapted for the uses for which the town requires it. This land is known as the Alvin Adams estate.

In his letter to the high school committee and the selectmen, Mr. Foss says: "Nothing of a civic nature is so indispensable to the welfare of a community from any point of view, moral or material, as the very best of schools attainable, and Watertown cannot afford to be behind the foremost in this respect."

I appreciate that as regards ordinary schools your policy has been creditably liberal in respect of your means, and that your present needs are largely due to the increase in the number of children. It is our duty to generously provide for the training of these children, and I shall be heartily thankful for the opportunity to help in so urgent and important a cause.

Considering my large holdings of real estate and my standing as a taxpayer in your town, perhaps I have been remiss in not giving your affairs more attention.

(Continued on Page Five, Column Seven.)

TESTS RHODES MEN MUST TAKE

NATION'S GREATEST EXPENSE IS PRICE OF "ARMED" PEACE

(Continued from Page One.)

during the fiscal year 1908 67.5 per cent of all its available revenues.

What of the present fiscal year? Up to the end of April—10 months of the year—the daily statements of the treasury department show all collections from all sources, save postal receipts, to have been \$193,027,989.69. Up to that time the expenditures for the year on account of the army had been \$110,107,924.96; on account of the navy, \$94,376,012.41; a total of \$204,483,937.37. In other words, the total expenditure for 10 months of the fiscal year on account of the wars that it is said that the country is trying to avoid was 41 per cent of all the revenues collected in that time.

The outlay on account of wars past may be regarded as a constant factor, bearing approximately the same ratio to the country's revenues as during the preceding year. Thus, 31 per cent in settlement for the wars waged in the past added to 41 per cent makes the nation's contribution to the war spirit 72 per cent of its income for five sixths of the current fiscal year.

The expenditure of 72 per cent of the national revenues for wars, past and present, leaves only 28 per cent of the revenues available to meet all other governmental expenditures, including internal improvements, the erection of public buildings, river and harbor improvements, lighthouses, surveys, census, coast guard and the conservation of national resources. This cutting down of the nation's funds available for constructive, productive undertakings, is the means of plunging the country into debt.

The national deficit at the beginning of the present calendar year was \$75,000,000. Yet this is only a little more than the increase that the country was asked to make in its naval appropriation last year—\$80,000,000. The officially predicted deficit for the fiscal year ending with this month is at least \$125,000,000, and a deficit of \$142,000,000 is anticipated by the treasury authorities as a matter of course.

It has been proposed that against the "war budget" the United States have a "peace budget," consisting of \$1 for every \$1000 of the war budget for the same year. The "peace budget" last year would have been \$204,122.85; this year it would have been somewhat nearer \$300,000. This, if disbursed by a commission of ordinarily competent men, would have sufficed to have taken 100 American congressmen and publicists on a tour of amity and enlightenment through Japan, or to have brought 100 Japanese statesmen and editors to this country. Banquets, lectures, stereopticon views and hospitable entertainment would have aided the better understanding, and accomplished wonders in eradicating misunderstanding and distrust.

The same sum would have been ample to have brought at least 50 Japanese or Chinese youths to this country yearly and given them a splendid liberal or technical education; or it would have provided traveling scholarships or fellowships in foreign universities for an equal number of young Americans. An earnest seeker for a college education can get along comfortably on \$425 a year—many do it under \$300. Many of the prominent men of Japan and China were educated in the United States and regard America with a degree of affection akin to their patriotism for their native land. The multiplication of such men would be one of the most lasting guarantees of peace.

BOTH CITY BOARDS POSTPONE ACTION

Special Meetings of Aldermen and Councilmen Today Merely Passed Resolutions and Adjourned.

Special meetings of the board of aldermen and common council were held today for the purpose of passing resolutions only, and the common council adjourned until next Thursday. It was expected that at this evening's regular meeting the action of the aldermen in reducing the number of assessors in Boston from nine to seven would be considered.

This means that consideration by the council of the mayor's nomination of Edward G. Richardson and Alonzo F. Andrews as principal assessors will have to go over another week, and the aldermen will not confirm the appointments until the order for the reduced number of assessors is either affirmed or dismissed.

Another matter that was expected to come before the council tonight was the report of the committee on public lighting on the contract between the city and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. Action on the subject will therefore be delayed, although the committee may give out its report before the meeting of the council.

FITCHBURG TODAY MECCA OF EAGLES

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Thousands of members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and their friends are in attendance at the outing and celebration of the order here today. The parade was one of the greatest the society has ever held in New England.

Gov. Eben S. Draper of Massachusetts, and Gov. Aram J. Pothier of Rhode Island are the two principal figures at today's celebration.

School Graduations and College Commencements

CHARLESTOWN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

(Continued from Page One.)

room adjoining the laboratory and the other, which is equipped for both slides and reflector, is in the main auditorium. The beginnings of the school commercial collection are also promising.

In the manual training shop there is also a complete equipment for wood working and turning. A 3-horsepower motor supplies the necessary power for running the machines. The other departments are all furnished in a most up-to-date fashion.

FALL RIVER SETS GRADUATION DAYS

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Graduation exercises at the public schools of this city are scheduled to begin today, the list being as follows:

Thursday—Seniors' class day at the Normal Training School on Osborn street. Friday, June 25—Graduating exercises of the senior class of pupil teachers of the Normal Training School in the auditorium of the B. M. C. Durfee High School at 4 p. m. Address by Ella Lyman Cabot, member of the state board of education.

Friday—Class day at B. M. C. Durfee High School at 11 a. m. Thursday, July 1—Public exercises in the kindergarten, primary, intermediate, suburban and grammar schools from 8:45 to 10:45 a. m. Graduation exercises of the Brayton avenue, Highland, Lincoln, Samuel Watson and Westall schools will be held in their own buildings at 3 p. m. Graduation exercises of all other grammar schools will be held in the auditorium of the B. M. C. Durfee High School at 3 p. m. Address by Richard P. Borden.

Friday, July 2—Graduation exercises of the high school in the auditorium of the B. M. C. Durfee High School Building at 9:30 a. m. Address by W. R. Castle, Jr., of Harvard University.

RADCLIFFE CLASS HOLDS RECEPTION

Class day at Radcliffe reached its most interesting stage between 8 and 10 o'clock Wednesday evening, when a reception was held in the living room of the Agassiz House, where President and Mrs. Briggs, Dean Irwin, Secretary Coes, the class officers, class day officers, and Miss Lucia R. Briggs, president of the Ilder Club, received.

The mandolin club rendered selections from 9 until 9:30 p. m., and the glee club sang from 9:30 to 10 p. m. on a raised platform in the yard. During the evening dancing was enjoyed in the living room of Agassiz House.

The class officers are: President, Helen M. Lovejoy; vice-president, Beatrice Cashman; secretary, Marion H. Stafford; treasurer, Helen Cotton. Class day officers: Marshal, Eleanor E. Lothrop; chairman of class day committee, Dorothea Clapp.

BEVERLY'S CLASS RECORD BREAKER

BEVERLY, Mass.—Sixty-five students, the largest number in the history of the local high school, received diplomas Wednesday evening. The invocation was by the Rev. Clarence Strong Pond. The salutatory address was by Miss Emma T. Raymond. Carey J. Chamberlain delivered the class oration. The class prophecy was by Miss Lucy S. Bell, and the valedictory by Miss Emma M. Hickey. The class ode was written by Miss Ruth C. Wood. The diplomas were presented by Mayor Charles H. Trow, who accepted a large flag presented to the school by A. Shuman. The benediction was by the Rev. George F. Porter.

PINCHOT APPEALS TO COLLEGE MEN

AMHERST, Mass.—Gifford Pinchot of Washington, D. C., chief of the United States forestry service, delivered the principal address before the students of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at the commencement exercises Wednesday.

Mr. Pinchot spoke principally on the country's demand for young men from the colleges and technical schools to aid in the conservation of the nation's natural resources.

President Treadway of the Massachusetts Senate, who represented the commonwealth, also spoke.

GOVERNOR FORT IS RUTGERS LL.D.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Governor Fort was one of the commencement visitors at Rutgers College and took part in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the building of the old Queens College building that was designed by John McComb, the architect of New York city hall. The Rev. Dr. Henry E. Cobb of New York made the alumni address, Wednesday evening the degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Governor.

HARVARD CLUBS IN CONCERT. The combined Harvard musical clubs gave a concert Wednesday evening in Sanders' Theater, Cambridge, to an audience made up almost wholly of friends of students.

YALE-ANDOVER CUP AWARDED TO W. H. SNELL OF BROCKTON

ANDOVER, Mass.—Commencement at Phillips Andover Academy brought many noted alumni back to the old school on Wednesday. A class of 94 young men graduated.

In addition to the regular program there was a special service of the honorary scholarship society, Alpha Delta Tau, with an address by Principal Henry Pitt Warren of the Albany Academy, Albany, N. Y., and a number of initiations took place.

At a meeting of the Alumni Association in the Borden gymnasium, a memorial address on "Oliver Wendell Holmes," class of 1825, was delivered by Dean George Hodges of Cambridge. Other speakers were Maj.-Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A.; Hollis R. Bailey, class of 1873, and Principal Alfred E. Stearns, '90.

The alumni elected Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, brother of President Taft, as president. Mr. Taft graduated from the academy in 1860.

W. H. Snell of Brockton was unanimously voted the Yale-Andover cup for excellence in both scholarship and athletics. Since entering Andover two years ago he has made a most remarkable record in both these branches. Besides captaining the victorious basketball team last winter and catching on the baseball nine for two seasons he has maintained a general average of 95 in his studies during his entire course in school. He was voted the best athlete in school by his classmates. Snell will enter Yale next fall.



W. H. SNELL OF BROCKTON.
Winner of athletic cup at Phillips Andover Academy.

MAGNA CUM LAUDE FOR ROXBURY BOY

Graduation exercises for the 20 members of the senior class at the Roxbury Latin School took place this morning at 9:30 o'clock in the school hall. The exercises consisted mainly of the presentation of the diplomas and honors, with speeches by prominent men who had been asked to attend. Among the latter were Mayor Hibbard, Dr. W. C. Collier and the Rev. Theodore C. Williams.

Prominent among the pupils who receive honors is Ralph Beatley, a 17-year-old student who won a magna cum laude. Beatley is a member of the editorial staff of the Tripod, the school publication, and at the close of the examinations was found to have 34 points to his credit. Only 26 are necessary to pass. The pupils receiving the grade of cum laude are Lawrence Berenson, Frank Berry and Walter G. Hill. Most of the members of the class intend to enter Harvard next fall.

The class gift to the school is a roll-top desk for the head master's office. The Rev. Dr. James DeNormandie, president of the board of trustees, presented the diplomas.

TILTON SEMINARY HAS LARGE CLASS

TILTON, N. H.—This year a class of 53 graduated from Tilton seminary at commencement exercises held Wednesday in Seminary Hall.

The program included an essay on "The Awakening of China," Forest Clifford Blood, Northfield; "Present Day Immigration," Laura Martha Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "The Influence of Augustus St. Gaudens," Mary Abbie Bickford, Meredith; "The Hopes of the Russian People," Philip Leon Randall, North Conway; "Emperor William the Second," Mildred Gertrude Bohmer, Holyoke, Mass.; "Were the Loyalists of the Revolution Justly Treated?" Nellie Blanche Gilbert, Manchester; "The Preservation of the American Buffalo," Robert Wray Rodger, Richmond Hill, N. Y. The presentation of diplomas and the Harold C. Durrell medals was by Principal George L. Plimpton.

WALTHAM GRAMMAR DIPLOMAS.

Mayor Edward A. Walker presented diplomas to 121 graduates of the Waltham grammar schools at the graduation exercises held at Asbury Temple this afternoon at 2 o'clock. An interesting program, consisting of musical and literary numbers, calisthenics and folk dances, was presented by the pupils of the South and North grammar schools. A large number of the pupils and friends of the pupils attended.

TELLS EMPLOYER OF DUTIES TO MEN

"One of the foundation causes of friction with employees is the failure of the employer to realize at the outset his duty to the wage-workers, who should be properly taken care of, properly paid and given proper surroundings," said W. H. Sawyer, secretary of the Boston Master Builders' Association, at the banquet of the National Team Owners Association at the Revere House on Wednesday night.

"The plain duty of the employer from this time forward, as it always has been, is for him to consider: 'Can I correct evils which exist, in order that all friction may be removed and no ground be given to the demagogue and the agitator? Pray consider it is for you to work out and consider for yourself what is for the best interests of the wage-worker, and not leave it to others to find out and dictate to you.'"

CUDWORTH PRIZES AT EAST BOSTON

Diplomas were presented at the East Boston high school this morning to 17 boys and 12 girls, who had completed the four-year course, and third-year diplomas were given to four girls.

The program was given entirely by members of the graduating class, assisted in the choral numbers by the remainder of the school. The Cudworth prizes were awarded to the following honor pupils: First year English, E. Josephine Maguire; second year English, Sophie Lourie; third year English, Emma G. Monteiro; fourth year English, Morris E. Levy. James F. Forristall presented to the school on behalf of the class, a class picture.

THIRTY DIPLOMAS AT BRIGHTON HIGH

Thirty seniors of the Brighton High School will receive diplomas this evening at the hands of George E. Brock of the school committee, a resident of Brighton and a graduate of the school in the class of '79.

An elaborate program has been prepared for the exercises, which take place in the hall of the high school building. Twenty-one events are scheduled on the list, including addresses, declamations, music and the reading of prize essays.

Miss Susie E. O'Neill will deliver the salutatory and Miss Adelaide C. Leve will deliver the valedictory. Harry V. Carroll will present the class gift.

PLAN LAWRENCE SCHOOL FOR FALL

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Mayor White and other city officials declare that it will be possible for the municipality to build a new \$800,000 schoolhouse in South Lawrence during the autumn of this year.

By October 1 it is believed the borrowing capacity of the city will be increased by the payment of outstanding notes, to a point which will permit the construction of the new school.

PICTURES FOR DEDHAM HIGH.

The annual graduating exercises of the Dedham High School will be held in Memorial Hall this evening at 8 o'clock when 45 seniors will be made alumni of the school. The diplomas being presented by Don Gleason Hill, a member of the school committee. The program includes presentation to the school of the class gift of five choice pictures by the senior class president, John L. Hurley.

REPORTS COME IN UNDER LOBBY ACT

Returns of payment of money to legislative counsel and agents, under the so-called "lobby act" of a few years ago, are coming in slowly at the office of the secretary of state. Under this law every corporation or individual who has a registered representative before the General Court is required to file a sworn statement of all sums of money paid out on account of the services of such representative. The returns thus far filed which exceed \$100 follow:

Automobile Legal Association paid William O. Thibodeau \$300; expenses, \$87.25; total, \$387.25.

Association of trust companies, paid Hugh Baneroff \$500.

Public Transit Improvement Association paid A. M. Lyman \$500, Herbert Parker \$500 and George S. Rice \$500.

The Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company has petitioned the board of railroad commissioners for renewal of its authority to run its boats Sunday.

BALLINGER GETS WILLIAMS DEGREE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Richard A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior in President Taft's cabinet, is made an LL.D. by Williams College, which conferred the degree upon him at the commencement exercises Wednesday. Dr. Grenfell, the Labrador missionary, was similarly honored.

Degrees in course of bachelors of arts were conferred upon 87 graduates, and of master of arts upon five. Among the honorary degrees were the following:

Master of arts, F. J. Fessenden '87, head master of Fessenden School, West Newton, Mass.; E. C. Groesbeck '94, of Columbia University.

Doctor of letters, W. T. R. Marvin '54, of Boston.

Doctor of divinity, Adolph F. Schaeffer '67, of New York; Alexander Hamilton Vinton of Worcester.

Doctor of laws, R. A. Ballinger, H. B. Fine, dean of the faculty of Princeton; A. C. Chapin '69, of New York, W. T. Grenfell.

TRINITY WINNER IS TARIFF ORATOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Trinity College gave diplomas to 38 students at the eighty-third annual commencement exercises Wednesday in alumni hall.

The Holland prize scholarships of \$600 each were awarded thus: Senior class, Frederick D. Carpenter, Hartford; junior class, John Rosebaugh, Erie, Pa.; sophomore class, William A. Bird, Buffalo, N. Y. The A. Brown prize of \$75 for the student pronouncing the best oration on commencement day was awarded to the valedictorian, Harold W. Chandler of Fitchburg, who spoke on "The Crime of Tire Making."

PEABODY SCHOOL HEAD IS SELECTED

The place of Frederick S. Cutter, who has resigned from the principalship of the Peabody Grammar School, Cambridge, has been filled by the appointment of H. Herbert Richardson, submaster of the Webster Grammar School, Cambridge. He will be formally elected at a meeting of the school board next Monday.

Mr. Richardson is a native of Belfast, Me. He graduated from Tufts in 1904. Before taking his college course he had served as master of the grammar school in Hingham.

FIFTY THOUSAND FUND FOR EXETER

EXETER, N. H.—President S. Sidney Smith of the trustees of Phillips Exeter Academy made an important bequest announcement at the commencement exercises on Wednesday, stating that Hubert E. Teschemacher by his will has left to the academy a sum of money approximating \$50,000, the income to be used for scholarships to be paid to such students of the academy as become students at Harvard College.

Diplomas were awarded at the commencement exercises to 86 seniors.

COLGATE HONORS GOVERNOR HUGHES

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Gov. Charles E. Hughes was present at commencement to receive in person the degree of doctor of laws which Colgate University bestowed upon him in absentia last year.

The presentation was made in connection with the exercises held at Colgate Wednesday. Upon President Nichols of Dartmouth College was likewise bestowed the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

HEAD OF MAINE'S SCHOOLS HONORED

LEWISTON, Me.—Bates College gave the degree of doctor of letters to the state superintendent of schools, Payson Smith, at the commencement exercises held Wednesday in the Free Baptist Church.

SMITH COLLEGE ACCEPTS HALL BID

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The building committee of the trustees of Smith College has awarded a contract for the erection of a new assembly hall to Horton & Hemenway of Boston, constructors of college buildings at Amherst, Dartmouth, and Wellesley. Other contractors who figured on the contract are: J. L. Mather, M. C. Bailey, Merrick Lumber Company and Casper Ranger of Holyoke.

The cost of the building and equipment, including a pipe organ, will not be far from \$175,000. The material will be red brick and the style colonial. It will have a seating capacity of 2000. The location will be in part on the site of the Dr. E. H. Copeland house on Elm street, which was moved to make room for it. The contract calls for the completion of the edifice by May 1, 1910, and work will be started upon it at once.

CHINESE STARTS FOR JAPAN.

PEKING—Tsai Chep, former president of the board of commerce, left here Wednesday for Tokio. He will return the official visit of Prince Pushimi.

HYDE PARK SENDS OUT A LARGE CLASS

(Continued from Page One.)

Louise M. Wood will award the Current Events Club prize for the best senior essay on civil service reform.

Miss Ruth Allen will then read an essay on "The Call of the Highest." After singing of "The Pilgrim's Chorus," Walter H. McLoon will deliver the class prophecy, and Gilbert Balkam, chairman of the high school committee, will present the diplomas. Following the singing of the class ode, words by Miss Allen and music by Charles A. Cullen, the exercises will close with a march by the high school orchestra, George E. M. Dickinson, director.

The election of high school battalion officers has resulted as follows: major, Howard Stanley; adjutant, Allen Sanger; sergeant major, Jack Brunelle; captain C company, Cecil Forbes; lieutenants, Dennis Mahoney and Chester Cummings; captain A company, John Gunn; lieutenants, George Wetherbee and Weston Fellows.

The school baseball team on Wednesday won the Eastern Massachusetts league pennant by defeating Watertown High School, 3 to 2.

Grammar school graduation exercises will be held Friday.

WELLESLEY GIFT TO HIGH SCHOOL

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The pupils of the Wellesley High School have provided an unusually fine program for the graduation exercises that will be held at the Wellesley Congregational Church, as is customary, this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Robert L. Studley of the school committee will award diplomas to 27 graduates. The gift of the 1909 class to the school will be \$150 in cash which will later be used for decorating the interior of the high school building.

The Wellesley Grammar School graduation exercises will be held tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in the high school assembly hall, when 87 pupils will graduate.

FORTY-NINE LATIN SCHOOL GIRLS OUT

The graduation exercises of the Girls' Latin School, which were held in the assembly hall of the school at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, were simple in character. There were no essays.

The music was furnished by a picked chorus of pupils and the speakers were the Rev. Dr. James DeNormandie of Roxbury, the Rev. Dr. Theodore C. Williams of Boston and Miss Mary C. C. Gouard, a former instructor of the school. The diplomas were presented by Principal John Tetlow to the 49 pupils who constituted the graduating class.

WINTHROP PUPILS GRADUATE TODAY

The Winthrop High School graduation exercises will be held in Assembly Hall at 8 o'clock this evening, with salutatory by Caroline Davis; essay, "Rapid Transit," Charles Wilmot Howard; essay, "Historic Concord," Alice May Vissali; "Playgrounds," discussed by Carl H. Anderson; "Some Phases of Socialism," essay by Elliott I. Stokes; essay, "Aerial Navigation," Ernest E. Rowland; class prophecy, Ada Noble; valedictory and essay, Doris H. Rogers; presentation of class gift of dictionary and stand to senior room by Carl H. Anderson.

FOSS TO SPEAK AT SOMERVILLE.

Graduation exercises for the Somerville English and Latin High schools will be held in the Bow Street Methodist Church this evening and 226 graduates will receive diplomas from Chairman Henry H. Folsom of the Somerville Public Library, will make the address to the graduates. Edward J. Donahue is president of the English High School class and Matthew C. Duggan of the Latin School class.

SEVENTY-EIGHT IN BROOKLINE.

Brookline High School this evening will graduate one of the largest classes on record. Seventy-eight pupils will receive diplomas from Franklin W. Hobbs of the school committee. The Rev. O. P. Gifford, D. D., will deliver the address of the evening and Headmaster George P. Hitchcock of the school will preside. A feature of the exercises will be the presentation of the much coveted J. Murray Kay and William H. Lincoln prizes.

"BUSINESS CHANCE" SENTENCES.

Sentences to three years and one year to the house of correction were given to Charles S. Stuart and Frank J. McKinnon, respectively, by Judge Bond in the superior criminal court, Wednesday night. William A. Sweet was committed to the state reformatory. All were found guilty of conspiracy and larceny in connection with the "business chance" deals.

BOSTON NORMAL GRADUATES.

The Boston Normal School this morning graduated 96 young women and five men to enter the field of teaching in this state. George E. Brock of the school committee presented the diplomas. The principal address was made by President William E. Huntington of Boston University. Headmaster Wallace C. Boyden of the school also delivered an address.

FREE LAND OFFERED TO WATERTOWN FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS

(Continued from Page Four.)

tion. But I must plead that this is a common fault, due to the separation of these sister communities of the metropolitan district.

I believe that the "Greater Boston First" movement, the principle of municipal federation which some of us advocate, is the best and only solution of our local and suburban problems. The realization of this Greater Boston would inevitably enhance the value of all suburban real estate, in my judgment, at the very least 25 per cent.

The prospect of success of this movement, and specifically such transportation improvements as the new Cambridge tunnel, must give a great impetus to Watertown.

Yours very truly,
EUGENE N. FOSS.

There are 11 articles on the warrant for the town meeting tonight and include an appropriation of an indefinite sum for the erection of a new schoolhouse, one of \$2000 for an addition to the Parker School, one of \$2000 for a portable schoolhouse, an indefinite sum for an addition to the present high school building, a sum sufficient to cover the cost of lowering the sewer under the Galen street bridge so as to permit, the Charles river basin commission beginning work on the dredging of the river from the Arsenal street bridge to the Galen street structure, an appropriation for the contingent fund, as the appropriation made earlier in the year is exhausted and a sum sufficient to pay the bills due Jan. 1, 1909, which are nearly six months overdue.

The Galen street extension committee ask permission to expend a portion of a balance that they have on hand in building the foundation for a drinking fountain to be erected in the town square by the local W. C. T. U.

LOWELL CHURCH HOLDS EXERCISES

LOWELL, Mass.—The fortieth anniversary of the First Presbyterian church and eleventh anniversary of the present pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Craig, were observed Wednesday by a social gathering and entertainment attended by representatives of other churches and by officers and members of Ancient York lodge of Masons. The lodge presented to the church a memorial window, in honor of the Rev. Robert Court.

A purse of gold was presented to Dr. Craig from the members of the congregation, and Mrs. Craig received bouquets from the ladies and Sunday school class.

DEDICATE SHOE FACTORY TONIGHT


BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—Work on the new shoe factory to be occupied by the Loring Q. White Company of Brockton has been pushed so energetically that all is practically in readiness for the dedication of the new building this evening.

JAPANESE TO SUPPLY CHINA.

TOKIO—Prominent financiers of this city are organizing a syndicate to supply materials and otherwise assist in the construction of the Canton-Szechuan railway. Japan welcomes the introduction of American capital into China.

NOTED SUMMER HOTEL BURNS.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Old Fort William Henry Hotel, one of the most noted summer resorts on Lake George, was destroyed by fire early today.



SHIRTS


The M. P. Co. specially made shirts will be found to be unlike the ordinary ready-made shirt. They have the correct collarband, proper length of sleeve full sized body and in general the appearance of a custom shirt

Prices from \$1.50 Upwards

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY

400 Washington St.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS



STEAMERS leave OTIS WHARF, 400 Atlantic Ave., 9:30, 11 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15,

AMERICAN-BALLOON CLUB GAINS POWER AT WORLD MEETING

Amount of Gas Used Last Year Entitles Body to Eight Delegates to International Federation.

CONVENES IN ITALY

NEW YORK.—The gas used in balloons owned by members of the Aero Club of America during 1908 aggregated more than 7,000,000 cubic feet thus entitling the organization to a representation of eight members at the congress of the International Aeronautic Federation to be held at Milan, Italy, in August.

The following members of the Aero Club have been appointed as delegates by the directors: Gerald Field Bishop, Jefferson De Mont Thompson, John Jacob Astor, Colgate Hoyt, Orville Wright, Alan R. Hawley, Robert Lee Morrell and Dave Hennen Morris.

Unlike other organizations, clubs in the International Federation are not entitled to representation according to numerical strength, but according to the amount of gas consumed in balloons. This is accepted as the most certain indication of their strength and activity.

It is not known exactly how many delegates other countries will have, but America probably will have the greatest number. If it does this country will have the unique honor of being the leading ballooning country of the world. Singularly, France, which was at the head last year, has fallen away behind. It is concentrating its attention on aeroplaning. At the last meeting of the federation America had three votes.

It was officially announced Wednesday by the contest committee of the club that John Berry, with Paul McCullough as aide, is the winner of the national balloon race from Indianapolis.

Messrs. Berry and McCullough, who represented the Aero Club of St. Louis, sailed the University City and landed on a spur of Lookout mountain in Alabama, 377 miles from the starting point.

A Holland Forbes in the New York, sailed 357 miles, landing at Corinth, Miss. He won the Fisher endurance prize by remaining 35 hours and 12 minutes in the air.

Mr. Berry receives the trophy cup and the title of champion balloonist of America.

It was also announced that the aero carnival at St. Louis in October will be held under the auspices of the Aero Club of America. Among other events there will be a long-distance balloon race, for which \$4000 in cash prizes is offered. A flying machine race may be arranged also.

Stanley Y. Beach, who has built a monoplane patterned after the Bleriot, Antoinette and Maxim machines at Morris park race track, has notified the contest committee he would make an effort to win the President's prize of \$250 for a kilometer flight next Saturday.

After a meeting of the aeronautic committee of the Hudson-Fulton celebration commission yesterday it was announced that William J. Hammer had been sent to Washington in connection with the details of the \$10,000 Fulton flight contest.

Wright Aeroplane Ready, May Be Tried Late Today

WASHINGTON.—With every rod, wire, bolt and nut in place, the Wright aeroplane which the two Dayton brothers have been putting together since last Monday is now practically ready for the government tests. The machine is almost an exact duplicate in construction of the one used last September.

The Wrights spent the morning in tuning up the motor and trying the propellers. Later the machine will be loaded on a wagon and hauled by an automobile from the balloon house to the Fort Myer grounds. It is possible that a short flight may be attempted late this afternoon.

Speaking of the 30-day extension of time for the tests, Orville Wright said today that he had in mind solely the possibility of unfavorable weather.

MAYORS INVITED FOR BALLOON TRIP

LOWELL, Mass.—Mayor George H. Brown and Charles J. Glidden are to make a balloon ascension from this city on Sept. 8, during the automobile carnival here. It is possible that Mayor George A. Hibbard of Boston will be invited to go along. Mr. Glidden held a long conference with the mayor. He presented the invitation for the ascent and the mayor accepted.

The ascent will be made in the big new balloon Massachusetts. Mr. Glidden spoke very interestingly of his recent ascensions and experiences, and said that he passed over this city on May 4 in a balloon at a height of about two miles.

GREEK FRONTIER ACTIVITY DENIED

LONDON.—The Times here prints a special despatch from Constantinople saying that rumors of military activity on both sides of the Greek frontier must be received with great caution.

On the Ottoman side the rumors of mobilization thus far are declared as untrue as the similar reports from Thessaly proved to be.

Garden Studio Illustrates How a City Back Yard May Be Transformed Into Artistic Outdoor Room

Flowers and Ferns, a Pool, a Fountain and Rustic Benches Used to Effect the Change.

SUN-DIAL FEATURE

AN instance of what can be done with an ordinary city back yard or any garden to make it an artistic and pleasant place to spend one's leisure hours is presented to a marked degree by the Garden Studio on Boylston street, Boston.

A flower garden, pure and simple, offers unlimited inducements for one to enjoy the fragrance and blossoms, but generally it is without those features which make it really habitable, such as benches, tables, a fountain or a small pool.

A sun-dial, which "marks only the sunny hours" is fascinating as well as being of practical use in telling time correctly. These dials may be mounted on strong pedestals of stone or concrete or even wood, and they bear bright lines such as:

"A clock the time may wrongly tell, I never, while the sun shines well."

The Garden Studio before its transformation was a courtyard like that found in the rear of most city homes, with a sloping brick pavement, and surrounded with the usual high board fence. One of the first steps was to remove the bricks, level the plot and cover the ground with small white pebbles. A fountain was placed in the center in the pool of which goldfish sport and white pondlilies rest on the placid surface. A flight of four steps approached by stepping-stones leads to a terrace in the rear, which is finished with an artistic balustrade, urns containing hardy shrubs, and a statue of Pan.

Through a heavy door, with carved panel, placed between two pillars, one reaches the street in the rear and a lattice fence surrounds the yard in place of the one of plain boards. Attractive seats, tables, gazing balls and a vine-covered pergola along one side add to the attractiveness of the scene.

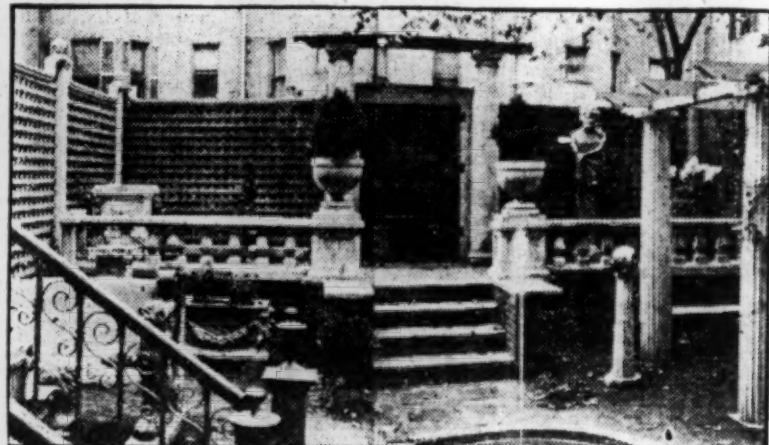
The garden gazing-globe is an ornament that is a delight to all who have seen it, with its intensified reflection of the surrounding landscape. Like a Claude Lorraine mirror, it concentrates all objects within its range, so that it reflects them in a closer perspective than naturally seen. It interprets the charm of the landscape, so that the eye sees all the beauty caught and intensified in a small sphere.

This globe is round, made of thick glass, with mercury on the inside, and may be placed on a stone or wooden pedestal. It should not occupy too prominent a position in the landscape, for it is so conspicuous as to overpower the beauty of the surroundings. Like many choice garden pieces, its beauty is enhanced if subordinate to the garden setting.

Another interesting feature of this garden is the "well-head," a richly sculptured capital from a classic column, which is placed near the stairs leading from the house to the garden. These "Venetian well-curbs" or "well-heads" are supposed to have come from Venice, where, in truth, it may be said there are



TYPICAL BACK YARD SCENE. Picture illustrates disorder and general condition of place before improvement.



GARDEN STUDIO AFTER DECORATION. Boylston street ground in Boston showing attractive arrangement of stairways, etc., to effect transformation.

no wells, and consequently no well-heads. Built upon piles and stone piers, Venice is undermined with salt water. Hence all the fresh water has to be caught and stored in cisterns.

The opening of these cisterns was generally covered with a hollow circular piece of stone that served the purpose of protection and at the same time allowed the water within to be of easy access. Old column capitals were hollowed out and placed over the cisterns, and they have, in truth, been used for well-heads in other parts of Italy, and as such they served an excellent purpose. They were also often arranged to decorate gardens and courtyards, wherein they served as flower-pots or as pedestals for vases, statuary and sundials. For the most part these capitals are relics from ruined temples and monuments that were destroyed during the long period of the Renaissance.

reflects them in a closer perspective than naturally seen. It interprets the charm of the landscape, so that the eye sees all the beauty caught and intensified in a small sphere.

This globe is round, made of thick glass, with mercury on the inside, and may be placed on a stone or wooden pedestal. It should not occupy too prominent a position in the landscape, for it is so conspicuous as to overpower the beauty of the surroundings. Like many choice garden pieces, its beauty is enhanced if subordinate to the garden setting.

Another interesting feature of this garden is the "well-head," a richly sculptured capital from a classic column, which is placed near the stairs leading from the house to the garden. These "Venetian well-curbs" or "well-heads" are supposed to have come from Venice, where, in truth, it may be said there are

Ways Self-Supporting College Men Earn Cash

Extensive Field Is Thrown Open to Ambitious Fellows Who Are Endeavoring to Pay Own Bills.

PICTURESQUE WORK

HARVARD College has a large percentage of men who are wholly or partially self-supporting, and the summer vacation affords them a golden opportunity to recoup their finances in preparation for the expenses of the coming college year. In their summer activities the working students are not confined to the commonplace and workaday by any means. On the contrary, some of these students' summer experiences earning the money to defray next year's expenses are every bit as picturesque as those of their more fortunate fellow students who have nothing to employ them during the vacation but to follow the dictates of their own sweet will.

Surveying, "braking" on railroad trains during the rush of excursion travel, feeding "stock" on the transatlantic cattle boats, ranching, tutoring in families going abroad or in boys' camps at the lakes or mountains, serving as waiters or porters at seaside or mountain resorts, "clerking" in hotels or offices, acting as guides either to the curious visitors at their own alma mater or as guides, special police, announcers or lecturers at beach amusement parks or demonstrators at world's fairs offer Harvard men, as well as students of many colleges, chances for earning their income as well as acquiring helpful and interesting experiences during the long vacation.

The cattle steamer affords the student a chance to secure an economical passage to Europe too inviting to be missed. Fifty Harvard men are reported to be going abroad this summer by this means. The trip is not undertaken as a money making one, at least not generally, but usually they are students of the self-

How Students Get Money During Summer Vacation

Tutoring, going to Europe as guides and interpreters. Acting as instructors and directors in summer camps.

Doing settlement work; having charge of excursions, swimming parties and parties of boys; acting as caddies at fashionable mountain hotels.

Canvassing—books, maps, photographs and household utensils. Working as waiters, porters and hotel clerks at country or seaside hotels.

"Braking" on trains. Playing professional baseball.

Playing in orchestras or on stages of summer theaters, being guides, special police, announcers at amusement parks or exhibitions.

Serving as conductors on trolley cars during the heavy traffic season.

helping class who go this way. Those who have made the trip once can often get a chance to act as guide or interpreter to tourists making the tour, while a position as traveling tutor insures getting not only their expenses for the trip, but a stipend as well.

There is another way of making money that is often availed of by students who wish to see something of their own country. This is by canvassing for books, maps, stereoscopic views, even for household utensils and other useful articles. Success at this varies, naturally, according to the temperament of the man, but several Harvard men of classes now in college have managed to clear \$1000 apiece during a summer in this way. The men who go to the resorts as hotel waiters, clerks and porters frequently are engaged a season ahead. Some few of considerable athletic prowess, do not hesitate to earn money by professional baseball playing, placing the duty of securing an education above that of maintaining their amateur athletic

Golden Opportunity to Replenish Finances for Next Year Afforded by Summer Season.

PROFITS VARIABLE

standing unsullied. These, however, are mostly men whose undergraduate days are over and who are pursuing serious vocational work in some of the graduate or professional schools. Several musically inclined have made this gift serve them, playing in an orchestra at some place of amusement, while one or two individuals have found a place on the stage of some summer theater.

The summer camps designed to tutor young men desiring to enter college offer a somewhat similar line of work to students as do the social settlements. At the various settlement houses of Boston student workers take charge of playgrounds, organize teams, take charge of excursions and swimming parties, go as mentors to the boys sent to the settlement camps in the country or take charge of the boys who go as caddies to the fashionable resorts in the White Mountains.

One practical sort of work which finds favor with a great many college students, both of Harvard and other colleges, is that of conductor on the electric cars during the months when these cars are run on schedules of great frequency. The pay is from \$2 to \$2.25 per diem and as they are shifted about from one run to another they may, as to see considerable of the country, and during their hours of duty they have opportunity to study or to do sight-seeing. The nature of summer employment for students depends in large measure on the taste and temperament on the student; but in the present state of industrial development of the country there seem to be almost limitless opportunities for those who really need or desire to work.

NEW CAR COUPLER AIDS U. S. IN CHINA

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Henry Pearson, vice-president of the Wason Car Manufacturing Company of this city, has just been granted a patent which he expects will be of considerable importance in connection with the sale of steam railroad cars in China. It is a patent on a device by means of which cars of European make now in use in China may be coupled with cars of American make, a combination which heretofore has been impossible because of the difference in the height of the platforms.

The Wason Company recently has been doing a considerable business in China, and by Mr. Pearson's device expects to do more.

U. S. GIRLS TO AID BATH CELEBRATE

BATH, Ill.—Miss May Sisson has been chosen to represent this town at the historical pageants at Bath, Eng., July 19 to 24, the English city having invited the towns named after it throughout the world to send their prettiest girls for the celebration. Miss Sisson will sail from New York on the Lusitania next Wednesday and, it is expected, will be accompanied by young women from several other states.

There are towns named Bath in New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, South Dakota and North and South Carolina, as well as Bath Beach, N. Y., Bath Springs, Tenn., and Bathgate, N. C.

LINER DIDN'T WAIT FOR BOSTON MAN

NEW YORK.—Allen S. Whiting of Boston was on board the steamer Yale bound from Boston to New York and counted on being able to make connections with the Adriatic Wednesday for Europe.

Realizing that he would be late he sent a wireless message asking that the Adriatic be held.

The officials were unable to hold her because she is a mail carrying steamer. Mr. Whiting tried to get the company to have the Adriatic slow down, as he was willing to spend any reasonable amount in chasing her on a fast tug.

It was too late, however, for anything to be done.

Playhouse News

COMMENCEMENT PLAY AT YALE.

Preparations for the open air performance to be given at Yale of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" are fast nearing completion under the energetic coaching of Frank Lea Short, says the Yale Record. The performance is to be given Saturday evening, June 26.

A seating capacity of 2200 has been provided, and will probably be taxed to the utmost. Seats will be arranged in front of the Old Chapel and facing the Phelps gate. Elaborate plans have been made for lighting the outdoor stage. Festoons of incandescent lights will be draped over the seats, while 12 large calcium lights will be placed behind the audience. The stage will be illuminated by six large arc lights from the wings and others from the rear of the spectators.

The costumes and properties have arrived from the Millard, France and Eaves studios in New York and are very satisfactory. Music for the play will be rendered by an orchestra of 30 pieces. The complete score for "The Merry Wives of Windsor" has kindly been loaned to the association by the Whitmark Publishing Company. Parts of the score were composed by the famous composers Nicoli and Germain.

In giving this open-air production on the campus at commencement time, the association is inaugurating a policy which it hopes to continue year after year. The primary purpose is to interest the graduates of Yale in the work of one of the more truly intellectual activities of undergraduate life.

DRAMATIC NUMBER OF MONTHLY.

The July number of the Harvard Monthly is devoted to dramatics, and contains a leader, "Miss Adams and Joan of Arc," explaining her views on the character; the prologue to Schiller's "Maid of Orleans" translated by Prof. W. B. Howard; "Impressions of an Actor," by Tyrone Power, and "Death and the Dicers," by F. Schenck '09. K. R. Macgowan writes of "Honor versus Proctors," and N. Foerster of Lafcadio Hearn.

BENELLI'S NEW PLAY.

A correspondent of a London exchange writes from Rome that "Cena delle Belfe" than which not even Victor Hugo ever wrote a more successful play—is, "I am happy to say, being translated into French and English. Benelli, the author, is more popular now even than d'Annunzio, so many have been his successes. He is feasted wherever he goes. He is already wealthy, and has much wealth in his brain ready for him to pen-and-ink out. He is the greatest dramatic author that Italy has had in modern times. "Cena delle Belfe" is making a triumphal tour through Italy, and Benelli has just signed another contract for a poetic drama, to be given at the Argentina Theater here before the end of the year. Its title is to be "The Love of Three Kings," and the play is also to be staged in England.

LONDON NOTES.

While in London we have so far only been able to support a repertoire theater which has in the main confined itself to matinee performances. Manchester has had such a theater for the past two years, appealing to the usual nightly audience, and it is the company that has been doing such excellent work there which next week begins a fortnight's visit to the Coronet Theater with the plays of Shaw, Galsworthy, Sudermann, etc., says the London Globe. Several of the players in Miss Horniman's company are well known in London, such as Miss Daragh, Lewis Carson and Henry Austin; others are new to the metropolis, but report speaks highly of their abilities. They are a genuine stock company, and their theater, the Gaiety, Manchester, seeks no outside help in the way of traveling companies.

Steady progress is being made by Herbert Trench with his repertoire scheme at the Haymarket. The season will start in September with "King Lear," the production of which will be designed by Charles Ricketts. Later will come revivals of Max Beerholm's "The Happy Hypocrite," and Chester Fernald's Chinese comedy, "The Cat and the Cherub." Mr. Trench has also secured new plays by Rudolf Besier and St. John Hankin. Norman O'Neill has been engaged as musical director.

Harry Lauder says that his last trip to the United States settled his determination never to bind himself to appear again on Sunday. He says that quite apart from religious scruples he is convinced that the comedian, equally with the clerk and the factory worker, is better morally for a rest from work on the Sabbath.

Martin Harvey is appearing at the Adelphi in a series of special matinees in "The World and His Wife," a play that has been done with great success in America.

NOTES.

Mme. Mimi Aguilas, the Sicilian actress who appeared in Boston last winter in several performances of tragedies in Italian, has been playing an extremely successful engagement at the National Theater, Havana, according to the Cuban correspondent of the New York Telegraph.

At a meeting of the Stock Producing Managers' Association, recently in session in New York, it was announced that contracts calling for \$100,000 in royalties had been undertaken for next season.

"The Circus Man," a play by Eugene Presbrey, based on Holman Day's stories, will open in Chicago, Aug. 28. This play will employ 35 people in the cast, not including Imogene, the elephant, and the parrot. Maelyn Arbuckle will play the role of "Hime" Look, the circus man. The play is one of fun and human interest with a good strong love story running throughout.

In the Lighter Vein

DRAMATIC CRITICISM.

What the Planet said: "Merciless Mercedes" was presented at the Opera House last night. It is the crowning effort of a life of eminent achievement on the part of its author. We hesitate to write our opinion of this production. It will take a perspective of years to get the correct point of view, but while withheld by tradition from comparing him with the Immortal Bard, we fearlessly say that no one since Shakespeare has done as much as Gough-Meeham in portraying human life, its problems, its defeats and its victories. At the same time, he has enriched our literature for all time, etc. The scenic investiture is adequate and is the one compensation which a commercialized management renders to an abused public, etc. The cast is miserable and would utterly wreck a play less masterly in its construction, etc.

The Globule said: It is a pity to see such a magnificent company of actors struggling to make something of such a hodge-podge of inanity, bad English and impossible situations as characterize "Merciless Mercedes" by Gough-Meeham. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Audiences will get him if he don't watch out. Miss Starrer struggled bravely with the leading part, and did all that youth, beauty and talent could do to fill in the awful blanks left by the playwright. Mr. Gordon was the manly hero that he always is, but he never did anything so heroic in his life as when he attempted to make the part of Hubert Herford seem natural or even possible. The rest of the company were more than adequate, but floundered hopelessly in a mass of inconsistency, etc.

The Evening Marconi said: "Merciless Mercedes" lived up to her name last night before a writhing audience. Neither company nor play were bad enough to be good, but drifted along in hopeless mediocrity, making the regret that the exigencies of his calling necessitated his presence throughout the performance. It is one of those plays that, after a brief season at the \$2 theater, will be turned over to the stock companies and be advertised as a metropolitan success. We could fondly hope that the present playing players would go with it, but we know that the discriminating audiences at the popular price theaters would not stand for the double affliction, etc.

Now what can the Innocent Bystander do amid all this conflict of expert opinion?

UNIFORM COURTESY.

We were waiting for a southbound train. It was past due. There was an electric buzzer in the waiting room supposed to indicate an approaching train. We feared the awesome official in uniform, but we feared missing the train much more. We timidly inquired, "Does

that buzzer ring?" And crushing us with a glance, he replied, "No! It buzzes."

RICHER THAN EVER.

Perkins—Hello, Jenkins! How about that gold mine that you were so enthusiastic about a year ago? Do you still think there is as much money in it as you did?

Jenkins—I think there is more in it. I put in another thousand after speaking to you about it.

A PURIST.

The lady was a stranger in the city. She wanted to call on some friends on Salem street. She was directed to go to a certain corner and take a Salem street car. She waited on the corner for some time and not seeing a car it occurred to her that possibly the Salem street cars were not market "Salem street."

She appealed to the crossing policeman. "Do the Salem street cars say Salem street?"

"No, ma'am! They don't say Salem street, but they rade Salem shtrate on a little bo'rd along the side."

BITS FROM OTHER WITS.

"I'll be kind of glad when Josh gets home from school," said Farmer Corn-tassel. "I have an idea he can be right useful."

"Are you going to put him to work?" "Maybe. I've exhausted all the language I know on that team of mules. But I haven't given up hope. I want to see whether Josh can't startle 'em some with his college yell."—Washington Star.

The professor—Mademoiselle Yvonne, tell us, please, what you know about Mars.

Mademoiselle—Oh, monsieur, I know nothing, I assure you. Mamma never allows me to mix with soldiers.—Selected.

"I'm sure," said the interviewer, "the public would be interested to know the secret of your success."

"Well, young man," replied the captain of industry, "the secret of my success has been my ability to keep it a secret."—Selected.

Miss Boston—The picture was badly hung.

Miss Concord—And yet very well executed.—Judge.

Ashley—Do you have much variety in your boarding house?

Seymour—Well, we have three different names for the meals.—London World.

"Hello, Brown, settled in your new house yet?" "I guess so. Everything is unpacked now except the things we really need."—Detroit Free Press.

AMERICANS TAKE RHODES COURSE

The scholarship system established by the remarkable testament of Cecil Rhodes has now been in operation for five years, and one of its results is that about 90 young men, drawn from every state in the American Union, are at present pursuing their studies at Oxford University under the provisions of the trust, while two earlier groups, numbering 80 in all, have completed their three years' course of study there and have returned to work out their careers in their own country, writes George R. Parker in the North American.

"I have often been asked in the United States what Oxford has to give to an American student which he cannot get as well or better at his home universities. There is, of course, in the case of the Rhodes scholar, the opportunity for three years of additional training at a famous center of culture, in freedom from the pecuniary anxiety which so often interferes with the efforts of aspiring students compelled to fight their own way, a class from which a large proportion of candidates are drawn. In a country where the haste of the young to enter upon the practical work of life without adequate foundation training is a common complaint among educators, the inducement which the scholarships give to a considerable group of young men to prolong the period of training would seem to be beyond debate a good thing."

SCHOOL OF OPERA TO OPEN IN PARIS

PARIS.—An event of importance in musical circles is the organization of the International Conservatory of Opera in this city. The actual direction is American, although the jury, faculty and executive committee is mainly made up of such European musical authorities as Albert Carre, director of the Opera Comique; Massenet, Felix Weingartner of the Viennese Opera, Camille Erlanger, Puccini, and others.

Frank Dassart, formerly of New York, has charge of the artistic direction, and Washington Lopp, formerly of Seattle, Wash., is the business manager. The conservatory will be located in Washington Palace, and will open in the autumn.

RIO LEFT IN DARKNESS.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—The workmen employed by the gas company, which is a part of the Light & Power Company of Rio de Janeiro, have gone on strike. The city was in darkness Wednesday night.

WASHBURN NOT FOR SENATE.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Representative Robert M. Washburn announces that he will not be a senatorial candidate in the first district, but will run again for the lower branch in the state legislature.

HEAR ARBUCKLE IN SUGAR PROBE

NEW YORK.—Among the witnesses examined by the federal grand jury in its investigation of the American Sugar Refining Company was John Arbuckle, the coffee merchant, whose invasion of the sugar refining field precipitated a bitter trade fight.

John Sparhawk, Jr., counsel for Adolph Segal, promoter of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, which was closed by the so-called sugar trust, also testified.

It was shown in the Pennsylvania suit that the so-called trust, through Gustav Kissel, advanced a loan to Segal, who was ignorant of Kissel's alleged connection with the larger company, and thus gained control of and shut down the Philadelphia plant. With this as a basis the government hopes to bring action, charging conspiracy, under a clause of the Sherman law, against certain officers of the American Sugar Refining Company.

May Manton Pattern



6343 Fancy Tucked Blouse, 32 to 42 bust.

Price 10 Cents

This pattern will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents—stamps or coin. (If in haste send an additional 2-cent stamp for letter postage, which will insure more prompt delivery.) Address

DEPT. N.

May Manton Pattern Co.

123 WEST 27th ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO, ILL.

May Manton Pattern Agencies Everywhere

HAMPDEN'S EMPTY HOUSES TURNED INTO SUMMER HOMES



VIEW AS ONE GOES INTO TOWN OF HAMPDEN, MASS.
Showing Scantic river and Wilbraham hills. The natural beauty of the place is now attracting summer visitors.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A betterment movement in which the entire town of Hampden is interested, and in which the majority of the residents are taking part, is going on quietly in the little town, in the hope that houses that are now deserted will be occupied, at least through the summer, and that the industries which the town once had will return.

Hampden lies 10 miles easterly of this city, and is just about that distance from a railroad, except at Wilbraham or East Longmeadow, where the railroad is six miles away. A dozen years ago the rushing Scantic river turned the wheels of several mills, but the long haul for raw material and for the shipment of the finished product made it almost impossible for the manufacturers to compete with those in towns near the

railroads. As a result the manufacturers left town, and the houses became empty. To fill these empty houses has been the problem that the residents have attempted to solve. The farmers and others who were brought up in Hampden decided that it would be wise to advertise the advantages the town has as a summer resort, and already they begin to see some good results.

The town lies in a beautiful valley in the Wilbraham hills, has good roads, and there is plenty of good fishing, especially for trout. The development of the automobile has made it possible for Springfield business men to buy or rent the heretofore deserted houses, and get to and from business in the city very conveniently each day. Those who started the betterment movement are confident that in another year or so there will be few deserted farms or houses in the town.

ROBERTS PROPOSES WATERWAYS BOND FOR COAST CANALS

Massachusetts Congressman Believes the Cost of Such Permanent Work Should Be Shared.

POSTERITY TO PAY

WASHINGTON—Representative Ernest W. Roberts, of the seventh Massachusetts district, who is serving his seventh consecutive term in Congress, is convinced that the only way in which to bring about a comprehensive development of the waterways of the country is by an issue of bonds to be used for internal waterway improvements.

Mr. Roberts recently made a trip from Baltimore to Philadelphia by way of the Chesapeake bay and Delaware & Chesapeake canal, which is a part of the project to connect Boston with Beaufort, N. C., and the Florida Keys by a system of canals and the use of natural waterways, the rivers, sounds and bays making an intercoastal route free from the perils of the ocean and of Hatteras and shortening the distance between Boston and Key West by several hundred miles.

Having seen the possibility of this intercoastal route, a survey of which has been authorized by Congress, Mr. Roberts is impressed with the thought that the government should cause posterity to bear its due proportion of the cost of improving the inland waterways of the United States, rather than assess the entire charge upon the present population. He says:

"We cannot do anything unless there is back of a specific plan the means to accomplish the desired end. Piecemeal appropriations in Congress affecting the rivers, harbors and canals of the United States, while inadequate, are hardly the subject of criticism, but insufficient appropriations are really worse than no appropriations at all for the objects intended.

"I think we are in a position now, to make the development of the waterways of the United States of very first importance, and if the treasury is short of current revenues sufficient to give us an adequate river and harbor bill each year, we should not hesitate to authorize an issue of bonds large enough to make the great natural thoroughfares of the country adequate to carry their due share of the country's commerce.

"The United States has unlimited credit and can carry its loans cheaper than any borrowers in the world and there is no reasonable excuse for delaying its legitimate work, that of internal waterway development. For such legitimate purpose government bonds should have no terrors for our people, especially when the money realized from their sale is to be utilized in the development of our natural resources.

"Internal waterway improvement is vital to the present; it will be even more vital to the future. I am for waterway bonds, just as I was for Panama canal bonds."

CORPORATION PACT RATIFIED.
ST. PETERSBURG—The American embassy has delivered to the Russian foreign office the ratification of the agreement between the United States and Russia, which was negotiated by Secretary Hay in 1904, to regulate the position of corporations or stock companies and other commercial associations.

CONGRESS DISPOSED TO DEFER TAFT TAX ACTION TILL WINTER

WASHINGTON—There is a well defined sentiment in both houses of Congress in favor of postponing until the regular session of next winter the questions of a tax on dividends of corporations, and of an amendment to the federal constitution permitting the levying of a tax on incomes.

The argument in favor of this postponement is based on the fact that neither of these propositions is being put forward as remedial legislation, but as a means of supplementing the new tariff law as a revenue producer. In other words, it is the claim of certain members of both houses that the new law will not produce adequate revenue for the current expenses of the government, and therefore that a tax on dividends, and ultimately a tax on incomes, will be necessary for the purpose of supplying the deficiency.

Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Senate finance committee, and his associates on the committee from the beginning have insisted that the new tariff law would be all that was desired as a revenue producer, and they only gave their assent to the dividend tax and income tax amendment propositions because they believed that if they did not do so the Bailey-Cummins forces would be strong enough to engraft on the new tariff law an income tax provision similar to the one which the supreme court overruled in the Pollock cases, in 1894.

They claim that it would be unwise to go to the supreme court with a proposition similar in form to that which the Pollock case contained, and the President has been with them in this. And so the Aldrich people gave a reluctant assent to the plan to submit to the legislatures of the several states a proposition to amend the constitution so as to provide for an income tax, and to put into the new tariff law a section providing for a tax on the dividends of corporations. It seems likely at this time that both these propositions will be put through the Senate.

It is said by customs experts of the treasury that it will be at least four months after the new tariff law goes into effect before they will be ready with the necessary machinery for the enforcement of the law. Since it seems likely that the special tariff session will not end earlier than August, that would mean that the new tariff law would not be in full force earlier than December. And it would be January before it would be in full swing and producing revenue on a normal basis.

Senate's Adoption of New Coal Rates Helps Boston

The fixing in the Senate Wednesday of the duty on bituminous coal at 40 cents a ton, 15 cents on slack and culm and 20 cents a ton on coke and briquettes means a continuance of 80-cent gas for Boston.

According to Henry S. Lyons the New England Gas & Coke Company imports from 300,000 to 600,000 tons of slack a year.

"The saving of duty to the amount of 32 cents a ton, as called for in the Payne bill, means," he says, "from \$150,000 to \$300,000 a year for that company and will enable it to continue to supply Boston with 80-cent gas."

A provision was put into the bill that slack or culm must be mined as such and not be the result of the transportation of coal. The provision was framed at the proposal of Senator Elkins, who claims that considerable quantities of Nova Scotia coal get into Boston as slack because it has been broken up after it leaves the mines.

The Senate strikes out the House clause for reciprocity. Senator Aldrich, speaking at some length about the coal situation in New England and elsewhere, said he did not believe Canada would remove her duties on coal. "The policy and economic condition in that country," added Senator Aldrich, "would make it impossible to take those duties off at the present time. It has been assumed that New England would be benefited by the removal of the duties on coal. I do not think so. Nova Scotia does not compete with West Virginia coal for steaming and many other purposes. We can buy Nova Scotia coal down in Boston for from \$1 to \$1.05 a ton less than West Virginia coal. This demonstrates that in New England the coal question is one of quality."

"Many people in New England would like to have the experiment of reciprocity in coal tried, but her representatives in Congress are not insistent upon it."

The Senate on the lumber schedules voted to uphold the finance committee's rate of \$1.50 a thousand feet on sawed lumber.

The entire wood schedule making reductions of about 25 per cent from the present rates and increasing the House rates of the pending bill to about the same extent, was agreed to.

The Florida senators won a fight on pineapples. The House had fixed a duty of 8 cents per cubic foot on pineapples in barrels and a duty of \$48 per 1000. The Senate committee reduced this rate to 7 cents and \$7 respectively.

Mr. Taliaferro of Florida presented an amendment restoring the House rate of \$4 per thousand, but changing the other portions of the provision so as to require the payment of half a cent per pound for pineapples in bulk. It was carried.

HAVERHILL OFFICE FILLED.
HAVERHILL, Mass.—Robert H. Mitchell has been elected to the superintendency of public buildings by the municipal council.

Decide for the Best Kind of Fourth of July Celebration

ALREADY there is a strong undercurrent of public sentiment in favor of a more sensible observation of the Fourth of July than that based on the use of explosives and fire.

Various committees have this year given the movement tangible form by providing for celebrations that will eliminate or minimize the noise and danger. Believing that any effort in this direction is deserving of public commendation, The Christian Science Monitor is glad to keep before its readers the names of any communities that have taken an original and an advanced position in the matter, and will be pleased to add any others entitled to a place here.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Toledo, O.
Has the leading place in movement to eliminate noise.
Cleveland, O.
Has decreed against the use of explosives in any form within city limits.
Lynn, Mass.
Has planned all-day baseball contests as a means of drawing public attention away from noise-making.

TABLET IS UNVEILED TO WASHINGTON ON NEW GERMAN SHIP

General Woodford, in Dedicating D. A. R. Gift in New York, Urges U. S. to Lead Way to Peace.

BOSTONIANS THERE

NEW YORK—A bronze tablet in honor of the first President of the United States was unveiled Wednesday on the new North German Lloyd steamship George Washington. To the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" and the plaudits of more than a thousand Daughters of the American Revolution and a host of clubwomen, Miss Susan Elizabeth Lyman, granddaughter of Mrs. Samuel L. Munson, state vice-regent of the D. A. R., doffed her sailor cap and pulled away the covering, an American flag.

The tablet, a gift of the New York state D. A. R., was unveiled on the landing of the stairway leading from the smoking room to the upper deck of the steamship. Its inscription follows:

In Memory of
George Washington
America's First President.
"To serve good faith and justice towards all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all."
Washington's farewell address.
Erected by
The Daughters of the American Revolution of New York State, descendants of the men who served under Gen. Washington.
Mrs. Wm. Cunningham Story,
New York State Regent.
Mrs. Saml. L. Munson,
New York State Vice-Regent.
A. D. 1909.

The ceremonies began with an invocation by the Rev. J. Addison Jones of Albany. The unveiling followed and Mrs. Story made the presentation, voicing, she said, the hope and belief that in the future only harmony and peace would prevail between Germany and the United States.

Gustav H. Schwab, agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and himself a member of the Sons of the Revolution, accepted the tablet in a short speech.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who made the dedicatory address, said:

"During the revolution there were few Germans in the 13 colonies who were patriots.

"I wish we could build more George Washingtons for commercial purposes and fewer Drendnoughts, and spend more money for education and less for war preparations. It is my wish that this United States government would take the first step in having all international questions settled by a tribunal, and permit war only when every possible effort had failed to settle the matter peacefully.

"I recollect well a talk I had with Gen. U. S. Grant on the subject of universal peace, and on that occasion he said: 'I hope that the time will come when the great nations of the world will furnish a police force on land and sea to keep peace and compel all nations to settle controversies by arbitration.' I can dedicate the George Washington to no higher purpose or no greater use than as the forerunner of a fleet of all nations, devoted to industry which shall abide on the seas all the world over."

Charles S. Whitman eulogized Washington.

The "Daughters" who were present represented chapters from all parts of the state and even from New England. Miss Marion H. Brazier, regent of the John Paul Jones chapter of Boston; Mrs. Nellie M. Herne, vice-regent; Mrs. Herbert Danielson, state treasurer of the Massachusetts D. A. R., and Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed of Boston were among them. The Mary Tillman chapter of Bridgeport, Conn., was represented by Mrs. James Richard Burroughs, the regent. One of the guests was Engel Washington, a grand-nephew of General Washington.

IOWA WOMEN GOING TO MEET.
DES MOINES, Ia.—Twenty Iowa women's suffragists will attend the national suffrage convention at Seattle. The delegation, led by Mrs. Mary Coggeshall, leaves here Friday night to join the special train in St. Paul. Two Boone men are members of the Iowa delegation.

AROOSTOOK ROAD SPENDS MILLIONS ON IMPROVEMENTS

PORTLAND, Me.—Work has been started on a number of extensions planned by the Bangor & Aroostook railroad to be made in northern Maine this summer. The proposed improvements include the building of a cut-off section of nearly 48 miles from Stockholm on the Van Buren division to Squa Pau on the Fort Kent division, six miles below Ashland; an extension from the present terminus at Van Buren along the St. John river to Grand Isle, 15 miles, and an extension from Fort Kent up the valley of the St. John river, a distance of 17 miles to St. Francis, the junction of the St. John and St. Francis rivers.

The cost of these extensions will approximate \$2,500,000. Several large schooners have already arrived at Cape Jellison with cargoes of steel rails, and many more are on the way and chartered. When the work is in full operation on all these extensions it will give employment to about 400 men, and they will probably be entirely completed by Nov. 1.

At Northern Maine Junction, at the crossing of the Maine Central just out of Bangor, the Bangor & Aroostook is having erected by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. of Chicago a large coaling station of the latest approved type, with a capacity of 25,000 tons.

The plant will consist of two large buildings, respectively 100x160 and 150x150, and another 50x50, of wood, steel and cement construction, fitted with inclined tracks, traveling cranes, scrapers and other mechanical appliances for discharging, storing and reloading the coal brought up from tidewater over the road's seaport branch.

The new plant is designed in fact to be so nearly automatic in its operations that three men can handle 400 tons of coal a day at a cost of 1½ cents a ton, effecting a saving of about 70 per cent from the cost of operating by hand. The contract, calls for the completion of the plant by Oct. 1.

MEMPHIS PLANS MANY BUILDINGS

Twelve Million Dollars or More Will Be Expended on Structures for Various Purposes Next Year.

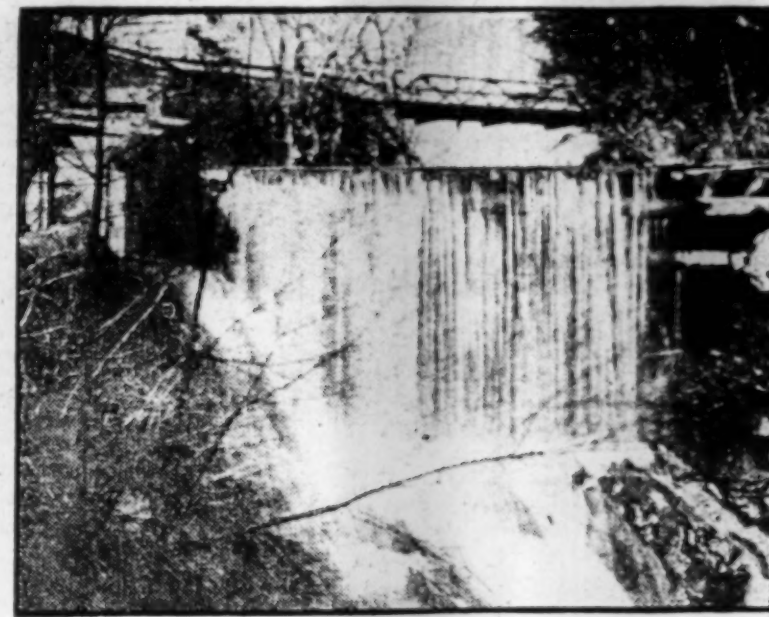
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—E. C. Rice, assistant secretary of the Memphis Builders Exchange, figures out that more than \$12,825,000 will be put into office buildings and other structures in this city by Jan. 1, 1910. The following are some of the new buildings and structures proposed and the cost: Union Depot \$7,000,000, Tri-State Memorial Institution \$400,000, Cotton Exchange \$1,200,000, Central Bank & Trust Company \$250,000, Interurban depot and entrance tracks \$1,000,000, Virginia Bridge & Iron Company \$150,000, Scottish Rite Cathedral \$100,000, Memphis Cotton Oil Company \$100,000, Young Men's Hebrew Association Building \$100,000, Frisco shops \$75,000, Rock Island's terminals across the river \$500,000, city hall \$250,000, High and Industrial School \$300,000, Lenox School \$50,000, addition to city schools \$150,000, Bellevue Baptist Church \$400,000, Tri-State Institution \$40,000.

CANADA GREET THE SCHNEIDERS

OTTAWA—The largest family reunion ever held in Canada is being celebrated near Berlin, Ont., where 1700 descendants of Christian, Jacob and Joseph Schneider, three brothers who came to Berlin vicinity from Pennsylvania in 1806, are gathered. Relatives are there from all parts of Canada and the states of New York, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Dakota, Michigan and Ohio.

There are 2500 descendants living. A feature of the celebration was Scripture reading from the old family Bible, printed in Switzerland, that came into possession of the Schneider family in 1564.

LULL'S BROOK NAMED AFTER HARTLAND'S FIRST SETTLER



DAM ON LULL'S BROOK, HARTLAND, VT.
This dam, which is one of thirteen on the stream, runs an electric light plant. Above is seen the highway bridge.

HARTLAND, Vt.—Few small streams of New England have so many power sites as Lull's brook. The water of this brook is dammed at 13 places, giving power to grist-mills, machine shops, electric light plants, sawmills, sash and blind shops.

A few rods up the stream from the Central Vermont railroad's bridge over its mouth is the Sumner dam, built for a sawmill in 1827 and owned for many years by David H. Sumner. It has a fall of 45 feet and was rebuilt 40 years ago. On the rocks just below this dam Timothy Lull, the first settler in Hartland, named the brook.

A hundred yards up-stream is the dam which gives power to the sash and blind shop of F. P. Martin. This was built a year or two after the one below and has a fall of 30 feet. Between these dams there is room and rock bottom for two more, with falls of about 15 feet.

The next two dams are the Sumner reservoir dam and the A. A. Martin dam, which turns the wheels of a house

finish machinery manufactory and brick shop. The Hartland to Windsor highway runs down the side of a deep gorge at the lower end of a pond. The lower dam in this gorge, built recently by Asa Martin, runs an electric light plant. The next, which was built about 1810, runs a grist-mill and a sawmill. The fall is 28 feet, but the penstock goes down to the sawmill wheel deep enough to give it a head of 72 feet.

The dam at the upper end of the gorge, probably one of the oldest in the state, was built in 1780, and first ran a grist-mill, then a woolen factory with carding machinery for making rolls for hand spinning. In the nineties the power was used to run a wheelwright shop some distance away, by cable. Now it runs an electric plant that lights a shop and a church.

The highway crosses the brook near this dam, and a few rods above is the Merritt reservoir dam. Farther up are the N. F. English machine shop dam, the foundry dam and the Albert S. Jenny dam.

Along the brook there are the remains of seven more dams.

GERMANS DIVIDE SINGING HONORS

Junger Maennerchor of Philadelphia and Kreutzer Quartet of New York Tie for Kaiser's Trophy.

NEW YORK—A tie in the great vocal contest for the Kaiser prize between the Junger Maennerchor of Philadelphia and the Kreutzer Quartet of New York was announced Wednesday night at the conclusion of the greatest festival in the 59 years' history of the Northeastern Saengerbund.

The prize was a silver statuette of the Minnesaenger, offered by Emperor William of Germany, to which was added a portrait painting of his majesty.

The Germania of Newark, N. J., was third, the Concordia of Wilkesbarre, Pa., which won three years ago, was fourth, and the Arion of Baltimore was fifth. The judges of the contest included two personal representatives of the Emperor, precision, phrasing, diction and the conductor's interpretation.

In the competition of city and county federations, Brooklyn won, with Hudson county, N. J., second, and Philadelphia third. The competition among first-class singing societies was won by the Williamsburg Saengerbund of Brooklyn, with the Liederkranz of Jersey City second and Germania of Baltimore third. The second-class singing societies' prize went to the Newark Saengerbund, with West Hoboken second and Syracuse third.

In the third-class contest the Concordia of Philadelphia won, and the winner in the fourth-class contest was the Schweizer Maennerchor of Philadelphia.

The next Saengerfest will be held in 1912, in Philadelphia.

BRITISH BANKERS PROTEST BUDGET

Lord Rothschild at Great Public Meeting Denounces Purpose of Bill to Inflate Nation's Surplus.

LONDON—Supporting the letter protesting against the provisions of the budget signed by nearly 40 London bankers and merchants and sent to Premier Asquith May 14, there was a great meeting in the city Wednesday at which it was resolved that the "main proposals of the budget weaken security in all private property, discourage enterprise and thrift, and would prove seriously injurious to the commerce and industry of the country."

Lord Rothschild who presided said that the meeting was due to the unsatisfactory reply of Premier Asquith to their representations of May 14, and it was desired to make quite clear that the city objected to the budget proposals which "introduce an innovation in the history of English finance."

"These proposals," he added, "are framed, not with the view of a possible surplus, but the certainty of a very large surplus, which will not be devoted to the old sinking fund, but to the new theory called the 'development fund.'"

"The whole principal of the land clauses in the finance bill shows that the government wishes to establish socialism and collectivism."

URGES EMBASSY PURCHASE.

PARIS—Foreign Minister Pinchon has proposed to the Chamber of Deputies that the government purchase the Abrantes palace at Lisbon, which has been used by the French embassy for 40 years, at its lease price of \$79,000.

Children and Throughout the
Young People United States
who wish to be
employed during the summer vacation
are requested to send their names and
addresses to Circulation Manager of The
Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth
and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

TAFT ENCOURAGES SHIP-SUBSIDY MEN BY GOING TO DINNER

WASHINGTON—President Taft gave great encouragement to the ship subsidy advocates by attending the banquet on Wednesday night at the New Willard Hotel.

Speaker Cannon was the guest of honor at the banquet. The hosts were officials and members of the Merchant Marine League, with headquarters in Cleveland. The avowed purpose of the dinner was to persuade President Taft, Speaker Cannon and the Republican leaders that the new Humphrey bill should be made a part of the Republican legislative program next winter. Officers of the league explained to their guests the details of a remarkable organization, with members in 200 of the 391 congressional districts, to create a sentiment in behalf of the Humphrey bill. They offered to turn this organization to the advantage of the Republican party in the next campaign.

The new subsidy bill will be introduced in the House today by Representative Humphrey of Washington and in the Senate by a friend of ship subsidy, probably by Senator Gallinger.

The two novel features of the Humphrey bill are free ships and a new system of tonnage taxes. At present Americans owning foreign-built ships are not permitted to fly the American flag over them or have them admitted to American registry unless they are more than half rebuilt in American shipyards. The bill proposes to admit to American registry foreign-built steamers of 5000 gross or more wholly owned by Americans. These ships are to be restricted to foreign trade or trade with the Philippines and Hawaiian islands, and are to be barred from the coastwise trade and from mail compensation under the act of 1891 or the Humphrey act.

The tonnage taxes in waters of this hemisphere are to be reduced, while tonnage taxes in the transatlantic trade and in the eastern trade are to be increased materially. The reciprocal law relating to tonnage taxes is repealed by this bill. This will mean an increase estimated at \$1,000,000 in tonnage taxes to be paid by foreign shipowners, and it is expected to decrease the tonnage taxes now paid by American ships, which trade chiefly in local waters.

Further than this, a rebate of 80 per cent of all tonnage taxes will be allowed American ships which carry American boys or apprentices to be trained in seamanship. The other features of the bill are the same as those of the last two or three small subsidy bills to be introduced. This bill seeks, as those did, to establish new mail lines to South and Central America, Japan, China, the Philippines and Australasia, the compensation of these lines being paid out of the mail receipts.

The organization of the Merchant Marine League to promote sentiment for this bill is based on an elaborate card index system covering each of the 200 congressional districts, whose members are opposed or lukewarm to the ship subsidy proposition. The card devoted to each district contains the names of from 50 to 75 prominent men. These men are being lobbied with publicity material. Through them in this fashion a sentiment is expected to be developed which will reach the member in each case. This card index system has been offered to the Republican leaders for use in the next election.

WAKEFIELD MAN GETS CHINA JOB

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Roy D. Stafford of this city has been appointed treasurer and business agent of the East China mission, with headquarters at Shanghai.

Mr. Stafford holds a position with the Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Rattan Co. In 1904 the firm sent him to Singapore for buying rattan, and he stayed there two years, during which time he became interested in mission work. He will start in August.

Previous to going he will marry Miss Julia Wright of Phelps, N. Y., a graduate of Vassar College, who will assist him in his new work.

TAX ON UNEARNED INCREMENTS UP

BERLIN—The Reichstag is continuing the debate on the new taxation bill, the "unearned increment" tax being the section discussed. The proposal to tax the unearned increment of land values passed its second reading late Wednesday.

While the interest is intense over the outcome of this internal political crisis, no definite move toward the resignation of Chancellor von Buelow or the dissolution of the Reichstag is expected until the controversy has developed further.

MILLION DOLLAR COTTON MILL FIRE

MEXICO CITY—A despatch from Guadalajara—state of Jalisco, said that the Atamajala cotton mills, owned by the Compañia Industrial de Guadalajara, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The loss is placed at \$1,000,000, with \$300,000 insurance.

More than 2000 workmen are thrown out of employment.

MRS. CLEVELAND AT TAMWORTH. TAMWORTH, N. H.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland, with her daughters Esther and Marion, and her son Richard, arrived at her summer home in this town Wednesday.

GOV. HOKE SMITH ON RACE AFFAIRS

Georgia Executive in His Final Message to the Legislature Urges Better Education for White Children.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Governor Hoke Smith at the opening session of the state legislature, in his final message, dealt in plain language with the race question as it affected the public schools and the recent firemen's strike.

"The new franchise law," said Governor Smith, "prescribes qualifications for the exercise of the right to vote which will protect even the smallest community from those who, unable to control themselves, are utterly unfit to vote upon the rights of others. The future of our state requires that there shall be no illiteracy among the white children. I do not mean any unkindness to the negro children by this discrimination, but I do not believe instruction from books, except of a simple character, is of any benefit to a considerable portion of them."

"During the past month a strike by firemen on the Georgia railroad resulted in a temporary suspension of the operation of the road. The strike was caused by the discharge of white firemen and the substitution of negroes at a small reduction of pay, together with the recognition of seniority of negro firemen over whites. I telegraphed sheriffs and mayors, urging them to be vigilant and to protect life and property. The general manager of the road was persistent in his demand that the Governor take additional action with reference to the disturbance. I did not accede to the demand. I believed the course being pursued was the wise one and could not sympathize with the reckless willingness of the manager to precipitate the possible loss of life and destruction of property."

ITALY FOR PEACE, DECLARES TITTONI

ROME—Foreign Minister Tittoni, during the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies Wednesday of the foreign office budget, said the relations of Italy with England and France were excellent, and that the solidity of the triple alliance was unshakable. He declared also that the new Italian armaments recently voted by Parliament did not offend any power, and Italy's policy was one of peace.

In conclusion the foreign minister denied that the triple alliance would be renewed before its expiration.

RICH BERRIES VIE WITH RARE ROSES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The annual June exhibition of roses and strawberries by the Rhode Island Horticultural Society here Wednesday, was fully up to the average. Strawberries were at their best and the display this year is a trifle better, if anything, than those of the preceding few years.

The exhibition was artistically bunched under the direction of the exhibition committee, consisting of Alexander Macrae, William Appleton, John A. Macrae, William Hill, Fred P. Hunt, Miss A. F. Holland and E. H. Burlingame (ex-officio).

PUT LACKAWANNA STEEL WAGES UP

BUFFALO—Announcement is made today that the Lackawanna Steel Company on July 1 will advance the wages of all its employees 10 per cent. Last March the company reduced the wages of the unskilled laborers was cut from 15 and 17 cents an hour to 12 cents.

"The increase is effective straight through the plant," said General Superintendent Downs. "As to the significance of the action I need only say that business conditions warrant the increase, therefore it is given."

SOUTH ATLANTIC SEALING AT END

HALIFAX, N. S.—The sealing industry in the South Atlantic is unprofitable and will soon become a thing of the past, according to Captain LeBlanc of the sealing schooner Village Bell, who has just returned to this port from a 10 months' trip.

This opinion is confirmed by Capt. Reuben Balcomb, recently returned in the schooner Agnes G. Donahue. The reasons for the abandonment of the industry are that the trip is too long and hazardous.

GERMAN FRICTION DENIED IN BRITAIN

LONDON—Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey in the course of a speech Wednesday night said there was nothing under discussion between Germany and Great Britain at the present moment which was likely to create difficulties between the two countries. He added that there was nothing in the innermost deliberations of the British government which was likely to cause anxiety to Germany.

CAR MAKERS ELECT.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The Master Car Builders' Association in convention here have elected the following officers: President, F. H. Clark of Chicago; vice-presidents, P. H. Curtis of Louisville, Legrand Parrish of Cleveland and A. Stewart of Washington; secretary, Joseph W. Taylor of Chicago; treasurer, John Kirby, Adrian, Mich.

California State Normal School at San Diego Designed After a Chicago World's Fair Building



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT SAN DIEGO, CAL. Constructed of brick and cement and designed after one of the Chicago World's Fair buildings.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Built upon the rolling mesa of University heights, in the northern part of the city, is the magnificent State Normal School Building. The campus, which consists of 10 acres, is 350 feet above the level of the Pacific, and commands one of the finest marine and mountain views of the city.

The building is an imposing affair, constructed of brick and cement, cost the state \$120,308 to build, and was six years in course of construction, during which time it was used by the school. The building was designed after one of the Chicago World's Fair buildings.

The library contains over 8000 carefully selected volumes and all the standard periodicals are to be found on its shelves.

All the school rooms are spacious and well lighted, and the entire building has a perfect system of ventilation. The physics, chemistry, biological and domestic science laboratories are thoroughly equipped with the most modern apparatus.

The room used for the manual training and drawing is 50 x 50 feet, has a north exposure and is furnished with double work-benches, and all the necessary tools, as well as reference books, photos, casts and all objects for still life study.

The gymnasium is in the west wing in a room 36x74 feet, and 18 feet high. This is equipped for either the Ling or Swedish systems of gymnastics. North of the school building are two fine tennis courts, as well as basket and captain-ball courts, constructed of decomposed granite on a foundation of hardpan, almost as solid as rock.

Early in the history of the school a rowing association was formed by the students. It has six crews. The association owns a well equipped 8-oared barge, and a boathouse on the bay. Each crew

has its student officers and its regular day for rowing, the time for which is after school hours.

The faculty consists of 15 teachers, beside the president, Samuel T. Black. Of these Miss Emma T. Way is preceptress; Miss Alice Edwards Pratt is registrar; Miss Edith McLeod is principal of the training school, and Miss Elizabeth Rogers is the superintendent of the primary grades.

Among the faculty are four who have either graduated from or taught in New England colleges or schools. Miss McLeod is a graduate of the State Normal School of Massachusetts, and also taught in the grammar schools of the Bay State in the 70's. J. F. West, professor of mathematics, is a graduate of Harvard. Miss Anna H. Billings, teacher of English, graduated from Yale, and also taught in Smith College of Massachusetts, from 1881 to 1887. Miss Jessie Rand Tanner, instructor in physical education, graduated from the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics, and taught in the Brookline schools one term before coming West.

The school is taxed by students to its capacity, and of its graduates, one of the first was appointed to the position of division superintendent of education in the Philippines, while two others were appointed high school principals in the same islands.

The last Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the construction of a normal training school building, which is to be erected in the near future. It is to occupy a position on the campus north of the normal school, is to be classical in design and will be two stories high, with a finished basement, having a frontage of 134 feet and a depth of 55 feet. It was designed after the beautiful California hall of the University of California at Berkeley. It is to be constructed of reinforced concrete throughout.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.	
Sun rises	4:09
High tide	1:25
High tide	4:37
High tide	5:10
Moon, first quarter, June 25.	

Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.	
La Lorraine, for Havre	June 24
Hellgaf, for Copenhagen, via	June 24
Christiana, for Bremen	June 24
Grosset Kurfuere, for Bremen	June 24
Regina d'Italia, for Mediterranean	June 24
Cleveland, for Hamburg	June 26
St. Louis, for Southampton	June 26
Minneapolis, for London	June 26
Vaderland, for Antwerp, via Dover	June 26
Berlin, for Mediterranean ports	June 26
Caledonia, for Glasgow, via London	June 26
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 26
Cretic, for Mediterranean ports	June 26
Duce degli Abruzzi, for Mediterranean	June 26
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 26
Arabic, for Liverpool, via Queens-	June 26
town	June 26
Tomasa, for Liverpool, via Bremen	June 26
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen	June 26
President Grant, for Hamburg	June 26
St. George, for Southampton	June 26
Plymouth, for Liverpool, via	June 26
Lusitania, for Liverpool, via	June 26
Queenstown, for Liverpool, via	June 26
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 26
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 26
George Washington, for Bremen	June 26
Hamburg, for Mediterranean ports	June 26
La Provence, for Havre	June 26
Medonia, for Mediterranean ports	June 26
Oscar II, for Copenhagen, via	June 26
Christiana, for Bremen	June 26
Lazio, for Mediterranean ports	June 26
Luisiana, for Mediterranean ports	June 26
California, for Glasgow, via London	June 26
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 26
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for	June 26
Hamburg	June 26
Caronia, for Liverpool, via Q'town	June 26
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 26
Cretic, for Liverpool, via Q'town	June 26
Lombardia, for Mediterranean ports	June 26
Minnetonka, for London	June 26
St. George, for Liverpool, via Q'town	June 26
Prinzess Irene, for Bremen	June 26
Prinzess Irene, for Bremen	June 26
Prinzess Irene, for Bremen	June 26

Sailings from Boston.

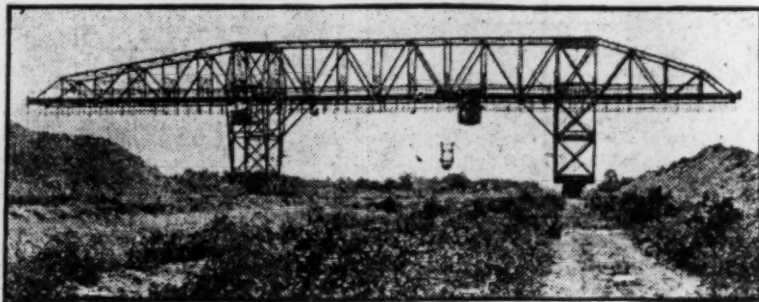
Numidian, for London	June 25
Philadelphia, for London	June 25
Cymric, for Liverpool, via Q'town	June 25
Badenia, for Hamburg	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Caledonia, for Manchester	June 25
Laurentian, for Glasgow, via London	June 25
Donderdy, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Sagamore, for Liverpool, via	June 25
Philadelphia, for Southampton	June 25
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	June 25
Longina, for Bremen	June 25
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports	June 25

Huge Machinery Used in the Construction Work in Progress on New York Barge Canal System

Modern Methods Employ a Conveyor of Excavated Material That Looks Like an Immense Bridge.

CONCRETE WONDERS

ALBANY, N. Y.—Probably the most striking feature of the new state barge canal, now proceeding steadily toward completion, and the old system of canals which it is to replace, is the dif-



BRIDGE CONVEYOR AT WORK.

One of the huge machines in use on the New York state barge canal that performs the labor of hundreds of workmen. This is shown at a point on the Erie canal just west of Rochester.



BUILDING A MODERN LOCK.

Concrete construction on the New York barge canal is replacing the old-time locks built of blocks of stone. This structure is located at Waterford, on the Champlain canal.

ference in methods used in construction. Laborers, working with shovels and wheelbarrows, picks, plows and scrapers, made the original Erie canal, begun in 1817 and finished in 1825.

Their methods would not avail much in some of the rock-cuts which the contractors are forced to make in working out the great waterway which is to connect both Lake Erie and Lake Champlain with the Hudson. In this work a conveyor, looking like a huge steel bridge broken loose from its approaches and rolling up a valley on railroad trucks, dishes up the broken rocks for carloads at a time and carries it to the edge of the cut. The conveyor consists of a traveling steel frame of triangular section, erected on a 32-foot wheel base, running on two parallel standard-gauge

tracks, laid along either side of the cut. On the upper and inclined face of this frame two other lines of track extend, each carrying a dump-car of five or six tons capacity.

Some of the feats achieved by huge machinery, and the modern wonders of concrete construction, would doubtless foil the builders of the pyramids of Egypt or of the Chinese wall. The locks, large enough to float the 2000-ton barges which the barge canal law specifies, constitute, when completed, solid pieces of masonry that probably are some of the largest monoliths in the world.

The barge canal will be an enlarged canal along the routes of three existing canals—the Erie, the Champlain and the Oswego. It is the third enlargement undertaken on the Erie and Oswego

branches and the fourth on the Champlain. The original Erie had a bottom width of 28 feet, a width at water surface of 40 feet and a four-foot depth of water. The first enlargement was made between 1836 and 1862. The second enlargement was begun in 1896, when a depth of nine feet was attempted, but this work was never completed through-out the entire length. The original Champlain canal had widths of 26 feet and 40 feet, respectively, at bottom and water-surface, and four feet depth. In 1860 widths of 35 feet and 50 feet, respectively, at bottom and water-line, and a depth of five feet were authorized. In 1879 increased widths of 41 feet and 58 feet, respectively, and a depth of seven feet were ordered by the Legislature, but this was not completed. The enlargement of 1896-8 called for a depth of seven feet, but this likewise was not carried out.

The original Oswego canal had the same dimensions as the original Champlain. The first enlargement was begun in 1852 and completed in 1862, and gave a canal of the same size as the Erie at that time. The second enlargement was also similar to that of the Erie, a depth of nine feet being attempted, but this work was never wholly completed.

On March 8, 1899, the Governor of New York state appointed a committee together with the state engineer and the superintendent of public works, to consider the whole canal question and report on a proper policy. This committee most emphatically recommended that the canal should not be abandoned, but that the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals should be enlarged. The Erie to a size suitable for 1000-ton barges and the Champlain and Oswego to a depth of nine feet. Subsequently the size of the barges to be accommodated was increased.

BOSTON GROWING, SAYS DIRECTORY

The growth of the population of Boston is estimated by the new Boston city directory, out today. The total number of names is 302,870, which is 11,848 more than were recorded last year. The volume is compiled and edited on practically the same lines as those of previous years, being slightly larger on account of the greater number of names included. The distribution has already begun.

SPRINGFIELD NAMES BOSTON FIRM.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The municipal building commission, which has in charge the construction of the new \$1,100,000 group of buildings, has appointed French & Hubbard of Boston consulting engineers and F. O. Klaking of Hartford clerk of the works.

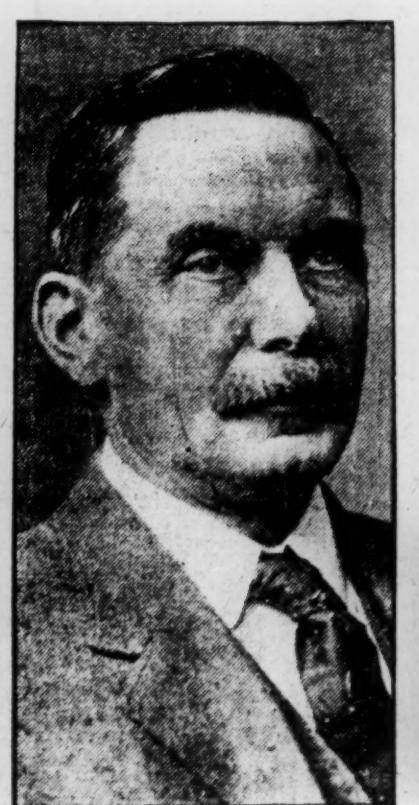
LINER CALABRIA AGROUND.
HAVANA.—The Hamburg-American liner Calabria is aground today on the Canasi reef between Havana and Matanzas. She sailed from Havana on Wednesday.

STATE SENATORS TO AID STUDENTS

Each of the state senators is to have the honor of nominating three young men in his district for free scholarships at the State Agricultural College in Amherst during the coming summer.

PERUVIAN CONGRESS DATE.
LIMA.—The Peruvian Congress has been convoked for July 28.

Latest Appointments to Boston's Public Service Bring Men to Fore Who Have Shunned Publicity



Reading from left to right these gentlemen are Francis N. Balch, Geoffrey B. Lehy and James B. Noyes. The first two are members of Boston's new permanent finance commission and the last is Mayor Hibbard's new appointee to the transit commission.

Several Boston men who have not been much seen by the general public are brought more prominently into view by appointments to office which they have just received.

Francis N. Balch, whom Governor Draper has appointed a member of the new finance commission for Boston, is a member of the law firm of Hunneman & Balch of 60 State street. He is a graduate of Harvard with the degree of A. B., A. M. and LL. B. He was connected with the United States fish commission previous to taking up the practice of law in 1900. He is a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, Nuttall Ornithological Club, American Folk Lore Society, the American Institution of Civ-

ics, the publication committee of the Good Government Association, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Old Planters Society, and is a member of the committee named to visit the art museum. Mr. Balch resides at 52 Elliot street, Jamaica Plain, and in politics is a Republican.

Geoffrey B. Lehy is well known among business men, being president of the W. S. Quinby Company, dealers in tea and coffee at 69 South Market street. He was president of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange in 1904 and 1905, and is now president of the Boston City Club. He is a director of the Fourth National Bank and a trustee of the real estate of the Boston Chamber of Com-

merce. He is a Democrat. His residence is at 45 Algonquin street, Dorchester.

James B. Noyes is best known as a member of the schoolhouse commission, in which work he has been engaged since March, 1908. He was formerly a newspaper man connected with the Boston Herald and then became associated with Curtis & Cameron, publishers. During the years 1904, 1905 and 1906 he took an active part in the common council as a Republican member from Ward 11. He resides at 186 Bay State road. He will receive, as a member of the transit commission, a salary of \$5000 a year. As a schoolhouse commissioner, he received \$3500 a year.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

Berkshire Hill Real Estate

"LONG VIEW," PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Fine country mansion, 24 rooms, 4 baths, finished in hardwood; fine stable; \$50,000 or \$55,000 with half the land; other fine homes in Pittsfield down to \$8500.

FARM ON TYRINGHAM ROAD
Near Richard Watson Miller; 180 acres of fine land; sugar orchard; keeps 30 cows; house beautifully situated on commanding knoll; steam, hot and cold water and bath; \$8500.

"THE SYCAMORES," Lebanon Springs, N. Y.—24-room house, has been used for school and summer boarders; 11 acres of land; 2 brooks and spring; \$5000. Send for booklet, "Cooperatives." It's illustrated.

GEO. H. COOPER, Pittsfield, Mass.

ON PECONIC BAY—Water front property, hotel, cottage sites or acreage; beautiful woods, drives, splendid roads, boating, bathing and fishing; exceptional advantages for hotel business. Address D. B. WRIGHT, 502 Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.

RITCHEYFORD, N. J.—1/2 hour from New York—Beautiful home, 11 rooms, fireplace in hall; hardwood finish; best location; 10 minutes from station; 60 feet frontage; only \$7500. J. R. VAN MATER, Shafter building.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE
FOR SALE—First mortgage loans netting 7% in amounts from \$500 up. Interest, principal and title guaranteed. In expense to purchasers; we have never had a foreclosure; also municipal and irrigation bonds netting 5% and choice farm lands and fruit tracts close to Denver coming under irrigation; big increase in value; sectional map, prospectus and full particulars free on application.

THE FARMERS MORTGAGE & LOAN CO., Chicago Office, First National Bank Bldg.

FIVE PER CENT. MORTGAGES
Secured by first lien on improved real estate in Kansas City, Mo. Write for offerings.

CORN BELT BANK, KANSAS CITY, MO.

SUMMER HOMES
TO LET—The new 8-room furnished cottage, running water, splendid location on shore of outer Boothbay harbor, private bathing beach, etc. Inquire of E. E. HAHN, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The Beacon Hill estate numbered 105 Pineckey street, extending through to Myrtle street, is reported sold by Colman & Street. The property consists of 2025 feet of land and a 3 1/2-story brick house, the whole taxed on a valuation of \$11,500. The grantor is Miss Gertrude L. Haywood and the grantee Mrs. Alice M. Blanchard. Blake & Loud represented the grantor.

Two parcels in the South End have changed hands, representing in the aggregate more than \$20,000. The properties in question are the holdings of Charles S. Collins at 61 Appleton street, near Berkeley street, consisting of a four-story brick structure and 1802 feet of land, the whole rated by the assessors as worth \$16,000; and the realty at 49 Piedmont street, near Ferdinand street, belonging to Charles E. S. Moir, who sells to William J. Dooley.

CAMBRIDGE ESTATE SOLD.
Emile F. Williams has bought the estate at 12 Reservoir street, Cambridge, consisting of a large brick house and nearly 40,000 square feet of land. The house was built and first occupied by Prof. Adams Sherman Hill, and has more recently belonged to Mrs. Alfred Mitchell. Mr. Williams expects to occupy the house in September, after making extensive improvements. The property is assessed on \$28,000.

TRANSFER IN NATICK.
J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling, Devonshire Building, have sold to Mrs. Mary E. Murray an estate on South avenue, Natick. The new owner bought for occupancy. It comprises a large frame house, stable, several outbuildings and about 22,700 square feet of land, all assessed for \$8500. The broker was F. E. Boardman, Natick.

SALE OF LARGE MILLIS FARM.
The farm at Millis owned by Mrs. Stanley Reeves of Germantown, Pa., who was formerly Miss Katherine Roosevelt, has been sold to Frederick Houghton of Boston, who buys the place for a summer home. The estate comprises about 85 acres of land, an old-fashioned farmhouse and a modern stable with outbuildings.

LAMSON & HUBBARD TAKE LEASE.
Lamson & Hubbard have added to their floor space by leasing the five-story brick building, for a long term, at 39-41 Kings-ton street, from Z. A. and Helen Willard. This building adjoins the one now occupied by them at the corner of Bedford and Kingston streets. The lease was negotiated through the office of Whitcomb, Wend & Co.

NOTED LEE HOME SOLD AT AUCTION.
MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The old Lee mansion, built in 1764, was sold at public auction Wednesday afternoon, the purchaser being Charles Bruce of Brockton, who, it is understood, represented other interests. There were only a few bidders and the property was finally sold for \$3500; it originally cost \$50,000.

Generals Washington and Lafayette once visited at this house and for a long time the ground floor has been occupied in part by the Marblehead National Bank, which owned the estate.

LAWRENCE NAMED CONVENTION CITY.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—The executive committee and president's cabinet of the Essex County Christian Endeavor Union in the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Merriam, has voted to hold the April, 1910, annual convention in this city. The cabinet meeting will be held in this city Nov. 13.

FINANCIAL

\$1000 Wanted at 6 Per Cent.
PAYABLE QUARTERLY. Security more than \$20,000 in bank, as shown by trustee's report, which cannot be drawn out until 1912; assignment of same will be made to lender; beneficiary wants money for business purpose. Call on H. E. FALES, 67 Rutland st., Boston, or phone Tre 1858-1.

APARTMENTS TO LET
OPPORTUNITY
ANY ONE desiring to spend July and August in New York can rent beautiful spacious studio apartment 2 rooms and bath (furnished) for \$60 per month; location best (Madison Square); references: Christian Scientists preferred. MISS DOLLO, THEA WARREN, 36 West 25th st., New York.

FURNISHED FLAT of five rooms to rent reasonably for the summer, 355 Massachusetts ave., suite 2.

TO LET
OFFICES TO LET.
Whole of Third Floor—1500 square feet. Owing to removal will be let at a bargain for 1 1/2 years, being balance of lease.

J. H. STORER, 85 State Street.

ROOM AND BOARD
HOTEL WESTLAND. Westland ave., suite 20—Cool, light rooms; connecting or single; continuous hot water; telephone; tourists accommodated.

VISITORS in Boston will find lovely rooms at 9 Newbury street. Convenient location; refined neighborhood. Terms reasonable. Tel. R. 3387.

162 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Nicely furnished large and small rooms; convenient location. Telephone 2722-4 B. B.

NEW YORK. Attractive single rooms; nice optional; high-class apartment; terms moderate. PETERS, 25 West 96th st.

BACK BAY. 232 W. Newton st.—Newly fur. house; above, side and sq. rooms. Con. h. w. Tel. Tourists accommodated.

FIRST ST. 30 EAST New York—Rooms, single or en suite; meals optional; summer rates. MRS. D. E. TITMILL.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Single—in suites. Desirable location. 7 Follen st., Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

SUMMER BOARD

BALLSTON SPA, near Saratoga Springs.
Board in new, modern houses, accom. 10 adults, ample grounds, garden, residential part of town; on trailer line to Saratoga Lake, Ballston Lake and Round Lake; good water; near mineral springs. Address MRS. M. T. BETTS, Heritage pl., Ballston Spa, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED

WANTED—Boarders in private family for summer; colonial home, modern improvements; beautiful location, high elevation; 3-cut fare to Boston; German and French spoken. Address 220 Park ave., Arlington Heights, Mass.

FOR SALE

High Grade, Roll-Top Mahogany Desk
66 inches wide; an opportunity to obtain a fine desk at a very reasonable price. Inquire Room 7.

Christian Science Publishing Society, FALMOUTH AND ST. PAUL STS.

AUTOMOBILES

MUST BE SOLD before June 29, house-hold furniture, rugs and dishes, 101 Gainsboro st., suite 1.

PIERCE ARROW, LOZIER FOR PACKARD, THOMAS HIRE
3 and 7 PASSENGER CARS
LOW DAILY RATES. SPECIAL BY THE WEEK.

JAMAICA PLAIN MOTOR CO., Tel. Jamaica 531.

FOR THE AUTOMOBILE

ENAMELAC LEATHER FINISH in five colors makes old leather new in your car or on your furniture. \$1 per car; ask your dealer or send direct. ENAMELAC VARNISH CO., 75 Main st., Racine, Wis.

YACHTS AND BOATS

BOSTON FLAG POLE CO.
Dealers in SPARS, FLAG, TENT AND POLES
FOR HISTORIC EXHIBITION.
169 BROADWAY EXTENSION, South Boston. Near Dorchester ave. Tel. 112 South Boston.

MACHINERY

SAFES AND MACHINERY
moved promptly by YOUNG, SMITH & HOPKINS, 571 Atlantic avenue.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

CLARA MABEL HUTCHINSON
CONCERT PIANIST AND TEACHER.
Harmony and Composition.
Pupil of Burnet, Berlin, and Wiedmayer, Leipzig. Studio 20 River st., Central sq., Cambridge, Mass.

TRAVEL

Boston Travel Society Journeys
ROUND THE WORLD
Four, five and six months' journeys, \$1450, \$1950 and \$2100.
Departures September 8, October 20, January 15, and February 25.

ALL EXPENSES.
DELIGHTFUL ITINERARIES.
EUROPE, various departures. \$250 to \$700
204 Berkeley Bldg., Boston, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

FOR COUNTRY HOMES AND BUILDINGS
A Brilliant Light
A SPLENDID COOKING SERVICE.
An up-to-date, low priced, simple, safe, dependable Gas Plant, to light, cook, heat, operate water pump, etc.

KEMP'S CLIMAX GAS CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

ADAMS & SWETT CO.
Established 1866.
CARPET BEATING
VACUUM CLEANING
SAPPHIRE CLEANING
130 Kemble Street, Roxbury
Telephone Rox. 1071 and 1290.
Price Lists and Estimates Furnished.

A DISTRESSING home with the wonderful chemically treated cloth that dusts, cleans and polishes everything; injures nothing; no dust in the air; improves with washing; postpaid 25c; your address for particulars; agents wanted. HOWARD DUNSTER, DUNSTER, 1610 Federal st., Boston, Mass.

Painting and Paper Hanging
Hardwood floors of all kinds refinished, paint cleaned, paper renovated.
PHILIP SHURTLE, 63 Dunster st., Boston. Tel. 235 B. B.

BABY CARRIAGES
repairs, wheels re-tired, carriage parts. W. J. REILLY & CO., 137 Portland st.

COAL AND WOOD—12 bushels kindling wood, \$1. RESCUE MISSION, 65 W. Dedham st., Tel. Tre. 735-1.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Save Your Old Safety Razor Blades.
Give your new ones a true, velvet, keen-cutting edge by a moment's stropping with the Ideal Razor. But don't throw away any old three-hole blades! A few seconds will give discarded ones new life—make them better than new. Thirty days' trial! Money back if not satisfied. IDEAL HOLDER COMPANY, Box 12, Canton, Ohio.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
GILLETTE and all other makes sterilized and resharpened, better than new. See each. P. H. McNEILL, 169 Congress st., Boston.

RESTAURANTS

South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodation for 500 people; all modern conveniences. COOPER, LOWELL CO., Proprietors.

CLOTHING

HIGHEST prices paid for cast-off clothing of all kinds; ladies' street and evening dresses, also gowns; jewelry, old gold, silver and other personal property; will call, pay cash. M. DEGRAND, 135 Pleasant st., tel. 2631-2 OX.

HELP WANTED

HUSBAND and wife desire to engage the services of woman experienced in house-keeping to do the practical work of a re-duced home; the requirements for the pre-paring of food are of the most modern type; our family life harmonious and com-panionable; help are considered members of our family. Address ATWOOD, THOMAS, P. O. Box 75, Ephrata, Pennsylvania.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent woman for general housework; able to take full charge if required in a family of 3 adults in Brooklyn; a Christian Scientist preferred, who will value fair pay, pleasant home and loving appreciation. Address T 162, Mont-rose office.

I WANT ONE representative in each state; only one hour a day required; I furnish the orders; you fill them; profit \$25 to \$100 monthly; cash required, \$100; fully secured; write me. GENTLE, SPENCER, 151 CALLEY CO., 418 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED

WE WANT a lady in every town to take the agency for the Stitch Ripper; it's useful, pulls out basting, picks up and pulls out machine stitching, draws threads for basting; a Christian Scientist preferred, who will value fair pay, pleasant home and loving appreciation. Address T 162, Mont-rose office.

YOUNG LADY, Christian Scientist, a college graduate and experienced teacher, will tutor during summer in grade and high school subjects. Common School, 1500 Figueroa, or phone 22386, Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—By young woman, position as companion with children or in place of responsibility where no previous business experience is required. Address X 129, Montrose office.

YOUNG MAN, mechanical draftsman (German), some experience surveying; neat, accurate in details, wants position. N. Y. city preferred. M. 1, 2663 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y. C.

HANDY MAN, Scotch, wants few hours work per day to pay for room and board; balance of time to be devoted to a course in study; good references. W. 100, Montrose office.

YOUNG MAN (36), Christian, wants position in some store or anything in city or country; can give reference to L. K. Stapleton P. O. Staten Island, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY stenographer, position as private secretary or with good firm; five years with one firm. N. 1, 2663 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y. C.

RELIABLE German girl would like situation; care of children or light housework; good references. IDA KOHLER, 733 Tremont st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

COOKS, second girls, nursery maids, housemaids, farm hands, etc., sent. NORTH SHORE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 260 No. State st., Chicago.

BOOKS

SPECIAL NOTICE
To Book and Art Exchanges ONLY
We will send upon request samples of all titles, cards, and booklets published by the Mt. Vernon Press—Samples to be forwarded, after inspection, at our expense to some other address than the different dealers. WASHINGTON BOOK & ART SHOP, 819 Cole building, Washington, D. C. Send for catalogue stating whether retail or wholesale.

CHOCOLATES
A TWO-POUND BOX OF DAGGETT'S delicious chocolates will be mailed to any address in the U. S. upon receipt of \$1; lb. size 60c; half lb. 30c; sample 10c. F. L. DAGGETT CO., 33-35 Lewis Wharf, Boston.

DENTISTRY
W. J. CURRY—Dentist, 901 Victoria Bldg., Locust and 8th streets; opposite postoffice. Both phones. St. Louis, Mo.

LAWYERS
WM. MYDDLETON HALL
Barrister, 16 King West, Toronto, Canada. Telephone Maia 4994.

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor,
218 La Salle street, Chicago.

WALL PAPER
ARTISTIC and serviceable paper at reasonable prices; 10% off on presenting this advertisement; at time of purchase. THOMAS SWAN, 21 Cornhill.

MISCELLANEOUS
WOODPECKER BARN PAINT
IN RED, BROWN AND SLATE COLORS. YOU TAKE NO RISK in using this Paint. It will not crack and scale. It is made only by the
AXAX PAINT CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MAKE our office your New York headquarters; export, public stenographers, DORIAN & BLACKFORD, 44 Wall st.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Readers of The Monitor
Going to Seattle Exposition

will find The Christian Science Monitor on sale by the International News Agency at First Avenue South and Washington St., and at Second Avenue and Cherry St., near the Alaska Building.

World's Latest News of Financial and Industrial Markets

STOCKS INCLINED TO MOVE IN VERY ERRATIC MANNER

Some of the Leaders Advance, While a Heavy Tone Is Manifested in Rest of the List During the Session.

U. S. SMELTERS FIRM

A very irregular and unsteady market was witnessed in Wall street today. After yesterday's advance the street thought there should be a reaction, but the action of some of the leaders in advancing a point or more during the first sales disconcerted traders who were on the bear side and price movements were quite erratic for some time.

The opening was excited in many issues and sharp advances were made during the first few minutes. American Smelting opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 91, but reacted before the end of the hour with the rest of the market, which with a few exceptions began to show a heavy tendency. National Lead was conspicuously strong. It opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 84, and rose to 86 during the first sales.

Atchafalca opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 115, but sagged off at once. Reading was up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 151, and declined fractionally. Union Pacific, influenced by the advance in the preferred, opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 192, and advanced during the first hour to 194. Amalgamated Copper started off $\frac{1}{2}$ higher at 81, but sagged off $\frac{1}{2}$ later under 67. The preferred opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 123, and sold above 124. Erie at 30 was up $\frac{1}{4}$ at the opening, but soon lost the gain. Northern Pacific opened $\frac{1}{2}$ higher at 151, and after improving to 152 lost nearly a point.

There was no news of any account that could be construed either favorably or unfavorably, but there were plenty of unconfirmed rumors circulated to influence the market both ways. The action of the leading stocks was interpreted as the effects of manipulation, with the short side a large factor in the operations.

The local market reflected largely the irregularity of the New York market. There was some activity in Massachusetts Gas, which reacted from 63, at the opening to 61. The total net earnings for May as reported today were \$151,180, as compared with \$128,267 last year. For 11 months to May 31 the total net was \$1,731,106, as compared with \$1,657,339 for the corresponding period last year. A good deal of U. S. Smelting stock was traded in. The common opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 49 and advanced to 49, the preferred remained unchanged at 49.

The local list continued quiet. United Shoe Machinery was the most conspicuous, opening at 60 and advancing a point and later reacting fractionally. Later in the day leading New York stocks improved, causing a fractional advance throughout the list, but later reacted. Reading sold above 152. Interborough Metropolitan gained over a point after opening at 47, Kansas City Southern rose more than a point from 44, Delaware and Hudson advanced from 189, to 191.

STUDIED EGYPT'S ROMAN COLUMNS

Commodore Boni has returned to his work in the Forum after an archaeological tour in Egypt, undertaken for the purpose of studying the Roman monuments of that country, says the Egyptian Post. His journey extended as far as Assuan, that porta Syene, where Juvenal was perhaps banished and where three Roman cohorts were stationed. He thinks that the Roman monuments of Egypt, like the medieval castles and churches of Greece, have not yet received the attention which they deserve.

NORTHERN PACIFIC OWNS RICH MINES

ST. PAUL—The state heard testimony Wednesday from President Howard Elliott of the Northern Pacific Railway as to the assets of the Northwestern Improvement Company, a property of the Northern Pacific. The sub-company owns many rich mines in northeastern Minnesota and coal mines in Washington and Montana.

The stock of the improvement company amounts to about \$2,775,000, and the total bond issue to about \$8,300,000. A few months ago the company declared a dividend of \$17,000,000, all of which went to the railway company. Mr. Elliott gave the original cost of the assets of the company as \$13,272,173. Land Commissioner Thomas Cooper says the coal mines alone are now worth \$50,000,000.

DAIRY PRICES

Butter is quiet and steady. Jobbing quotations are: Choice northern creamery, 26 1/2 to 27 1/2; western creamery, 26 to 27. Cheese is steady. Choice new, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2. Liverpool quotes new Canadian at 59 1/2 for both white and colored. Eggs are steady. Choice henry and nearby, 24 to 25; eastern extras, 23 to 25; western, 22 1/2 to 24.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amal Copper	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 3/4	80 3/4
Am Sugar	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Am Car & Found	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	74 1/2	75	73 1/2	74 1/2
Am Locomotive	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Smelt & Re. Pl.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Smelt & Re. Pl.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	141 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Amuda	49	49	48 1/2	48 1/2
Atchafalca	115 1/2	115 1/2	115	115
Atchafalca	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
At Coast Ldne	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Balt & Ohio	117 1/2	117 1/2	117	117
Br Rar Transit	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Canadian Pa	182	182 1/2	182	182 1/2
Can Ldne	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Con Leather Pl.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ches & Ohio	77	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Chi & Alton	69	69 1/2	69	69 1/2
Chi & Gt W. B.	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Col Fuel & Iron	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Con Gas	140 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Con Ldne	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Cor Products	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Do & Hudson	189 1/2	191 1/2	189	191
Den & Rio Grande	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Erie	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
General Electric	162 1/2	162 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Gr Nor. Pac	149 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Gr Nor. Pac	149 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Illinois Cent.	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Inte.-Met.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Kan City So.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Kansas & Texas	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Louis & Nash	141	141	141	141
Missouri Pa	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
N. Y. Central	133 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Nor & Western	90	90	90	90
Northern Pa	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Northwestern	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2
Ontario & Western	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Pennsylvania	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
People's Gas	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Pressed Stee	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Reading	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Repub Steel	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Rio Island	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Rio Island	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Sloss-Shef & L.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Southern Pac.	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Southern Railway	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
St. Paul	153 1/2	153 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Texas Pacific	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Union Pacific	192 1/2	192 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2
Union Pacific	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
U. S. Rubber	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
U. S. Steel	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
U. S. Steel	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Wabash	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Western Union	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Westinghouse	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Wisconsin Central	56	56	56	56

BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Atchafalca	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Sugar	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Atchafalca	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Atchafalca	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
At Coast Ldne	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Balt & Ohio	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Br Rar Transit	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Canadian Pa	182	182 1/2	182
Can Ldne	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Con Leather Pl.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ches & Ohio	77	77 1/2	76 1/2
Chi & Alton	69	69 1/2	69
Chi & Gt W. B.	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2
Col Fuel & Iron	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Con Gas	140 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2
Con Ldne	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Cor Products	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Do & Hudson	189 1/2	191 1/2	189
Den & Rio Grande	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2
Erie	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
General Electric	162 1/2	162 1/2	161 1/2
Gr Nor. Pac	149 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2
Gr Nor. Pac	149 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2
Illinois Cent.	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Inte.-Met.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Kan City So.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Kansas & Texas	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2
Louis & Nash	141	141	141
Missouri Pa	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
N. Y. Central	133 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2
Nor & Western	90	90	90
Northern Pa	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Northwestern	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2
Ontario & Western	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Pennsylvania	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
People's Gas	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Pressed Stee	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Reading	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Repub Steel	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Rio Island	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Rio Island	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Sloss-Shef & L.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Southern Pac.	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Southern Railway	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2
St. Paul	153 1/2	153 1/2	152 1/2
Texas Pacific	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Union Pacific	192 1/2	192 1/2	191 1/2
Union Pacific	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
U. S. Rubber	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
U. S. Steel	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
U. S. Steel	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Wabash	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Western Union	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Westinghouse	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Wisconsin Central	56	56	56

MARKET NEWS

Records to date indicate that steel shipments for June will be way ahead of any other month this year. About 225,000 tons of steel rails were contracted for this week.

NEW YORK—It is understood that the management of the Erie railroad has decided upon the purchase of 10,000 freight cars. The orders will be distributed in various amounts over a period of six months. It has been several months since the Erie ordered equipment to any considerable amount and this news is regarded in railroad and equipment circles as evidence of the improved condition of the Erie finances.

The Iron Trade Review says: "Mill activities continue to increase, and with the exception of the danger of a strike against the open shop policy of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company developments in the iron world are favorable. A number of additional orders for cars have been placed and many more are expected at an early date. In the Chicago district it is estimated that projects involving 100,000 tons are being figured, and the contracts closed by the leading interests in that territory last week amounted to about 6000 tons."

Commenting upon the state of the iron and steel industry, the Iron Age says: "The event of the week has been the allotment of the greater part of the Harriman order for rails, of which 79,000 to 80,000 tons went to Chicago, 10,000 tons thereof to be open hearth rails; 19,000 to the Tennessee company and 12,000 tons for the Mexican part of the system to the Carnegie company. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company was awarded between 22,000 and 25,000 tons. The Tennessee company resumed single turn at Emsley last week, having booked 5000 tons for the Central of Georgia and 6500 tons for the Seaboard."

BIG JUMP IN THE PREFERRED STOCK OF UNION PACIFIC

Action of the Security in the Stock Market Started Many Rumors Concerning Future of the Property.

TRADERS PUZZLED

The advance in Union Pacific preferred from 103 to 110 in the early trading today attracted a great deal of attention. There are many stories to account for the buying which apparently comes from London, but none that are considered satisfactory. The price, for instance, is so high now that an exchange of the preferred for the common on the basis of one share of common for two shares of preferred would not account for it.

It is said also that the selling seems to have originated with E. H. Harriman, but that is, of course, only a guess. One more story is that it is to be retired at par with bonds, but this would not account for any one taking it above that figure. Speculators believe the advance is part of the manipulation of the common and for the purpose of starting rumors of rights of some kind. This rumor of rights is based on the belief that in a segregation of the assets and a division the preferred stock would have to share, but the question then arises why the preferred should advance more than the common. After going all over the ground covered by the various rumors the traders came back to the theory of manipulation to affect the market for the common, but they were not satisfied even in their own minds, and after puzzling over the matter all day the street was where it started.

SHIPPING NEWS

The schooner Alice, Capt. Edward Russell, came up this harbor this morning with her flag at half-mast, having lost one of the crew, Bernard Bobber, in the fog off Clark's bank a week ago. The Alice cruised about for a day in search of the missing sailor, but was unable to locate him. It is thought that he has been picked up, as there were a number of other schooners in the vicinity at the time, and the spot is in the regular course of passing vessels. The Alice brought in 10,000 pounds of haddock and 5000 pounds of lake.

Fishing schooners arrive at T wharf this morning with fares as follows in pounds: Frances P. Mesquita 41,000, Boyd and Leeds 10,000, Rose, Cabral 20,500, Quannapowitt 18,000, Treasurer 55,000, Mary Edith 17,000.

Dealers' prices for fish at T wharf this morning, per hundredweight: Haddock \$1.50 to 2, large cod \$5.75 to 6.25, small cod \$3.25 to 3.75.

The schooner Georgia Gilkey, Captain Francis, in from Brunswick, Ga., brings tidings of the New Bedford whaling schooner Bertha D. Nickerson, which she fell in with last Sunday in latitude 38 degrees 30 minutes north, longitude 70 degrees 25 minutes west. The Nickerson had 750 barrels of whale oil. In May she secured 250 barrels, but so far this month she had not taken a whale. The captain of the Nickerson said he would return home in August.

The Georgia Gilkey is today discharging her cargo of 450,000 feet of lumber. She had a fine passage all the way from Brunswick.

The British steamer Domingo C. de Larrinaga, Captain Farrell, arrived this afternoon from Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Cuban ports with a large cargo of wool, hides and other South American products. Her consignments for Boston importers included 1700 bales of wool, 11,000 hides, a large quantity of pelts and 1300 bales of quebracho. The total cargo is valued at \$1,000,000. After a stay at this port, the vessel will proceed to New York to deliver several consignments there.

Among the sailings from this port on Friday will be the Leyland liner Lancastrian, Captain Fortay, which will carry out only a two thirds cargo. Besides being laden with 25,828 bushels of wheat, the vessel will carry 400 tons of provisions, 250 tons of flour, 100 tons paper and 701 head of cattle.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

MINING.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Adventure	8	8	8	8
Alouette	43	43	43	43
Arcadian	43	43	43	43
Arizona Commercial	47	47	39 1/2	37 1/2
Bonanza	50c	50c	50c	50c
Butte Coalition	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Calumet & Arizona	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Centennial	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Copper Range	81 1/2	81 1/2	81	81 1/2
Daily West	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Franklin	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Granby	101	101	101	101
Greene-Cannons	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Mass.	9	9	8 1/2	8 1/2
Michigan	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Missouri	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Nevada Cons.	23 1/2	23 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
North Butte	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Old Dominion	53	53	53	53
Oscoda	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Par-o	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Quincy	9	9	9	9
Santa Fe	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Shannon	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Shannon res	11	13c	11c	11c
Superior Copper	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Tamarack	67	67	67	67
Trinity	11	11	0 1/2	10
United Copper	104	104	104	104
Union Consolidates	44	44	42 1/2	44
Utah Copper Co.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Victoria	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Winona	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
LAND.				

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

The Gap of Dunlo, Killarney

"Beauty's home, Killarney," is above all else the home of beautiful mountains. Nature is prodigal in the smiling valley; the first striking evidence of it, as the four-in-hand coach winds down, is the crowd of forest trees adopted from other lands and growing with superb freedom and fulness here in the soft air. Then your hotel people will send you off to the lakes at once. The storied lakes—sapphire under sapphire skies—keep you a long time satisfied with their loveliness, and give you some delightful surprises in the way of navigation.

To a party of Americans who alighted at Killarney a few seasons since, nothing was quite so delightfully surprising as the hotel garden. Large, marvelously well-kept (by a staff of gardeners), with velvet lawns, fine shrubberies, and the choicest varieties of blossoming plants, it tempted us to laziness. From it we looked upon the encircling mountains, and of all mountains, no matter how vast nor how high, these are to me the most expressive. In this latitude sunset and twilight are long, slow processes, and the mountains have it all their own way. They give a daily color-drama, so exquisitely managed, with such inexhaustible intricacies of wordless harmony, that one is more than satisfied

with silence. We were, as well, more than satisfied to view it all from the seclusion of the hotel garden, but the people of this friendly hostility urged us to do as others did—make daily excursions into the mountains.

Irish roads as far as I know them are perfect, and there's not an automobile I'd take in the place of an "outside car." (It is only in fiction that such a term as "jaunting" car is ever discovered. With cars and ponies and sandwiches our party found wild and rugged depths—and heights—without going far away. One of the happiest days took us to the Gap of Dunlo—a wild and dreary pass between the mountains. We had found a beautiful wooded meadow to lunch in, and baked potatoes in the ashes of a peat fire; it was late afternoon when we came to the Gap. The shadows were dark and gloomy, but a pleasant surprise awaited us. A fine-featured old man came forward and blew a strain on a bugle; the result was a clear-toned echo, repeated many times. Again, he fired a small cannon and echo did her work. The singing detachment of our party made themselves into a quartet at once, beginning with "The Knight's Farewell," phrase by phrase, and listening in between to the voice of the mountains. Enchanted with our own reflected melodies we lingered long in the Gap of Dunlo, but when we emerged the taller mountains were still masses of rose and purple and gold, although the sun was under the horizon's rim.

The "Living-In" System

One curious feature of the administration of the great shops in London is the so-called "living-in" plan. The employers provide houses or sometimes the upper floors of shops where the salesgirls live, and their wage is accordingly reduced. The system in many cases works well, where the houses are well conducted, for there is a system of government whereby the girls are looked after. They have to be at home by a certain hour in the evening, and their general well-being is assured. Many of these homes for shop girls, however, are badly conducted.

The system no doubt originated in the fact that trade was begun in small ways in England and the shops established in the houses. Thus it was cheaper to give the apprentice or assistant a home than to pay the extra wage. Out of this has come the present great dormitories where hundreds of girls have their homes.

"L'Evangeline" is the name of the journal of liberal politics, by the way, that speaks for the Academics of New Brunswick.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christen Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL
PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00
Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries:
Daily, one year.....8.00
Daily, six months.....4.50

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department. The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2002 and 2003, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 510, Orchestra Building 168 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

European Advertising Bureau, Suites 23 and 24, Clun House, Surrey St., Strand, London.

Evening

Peace breathes along the shade
Of every hill,
The tree tops of the glade
Are hushed and still;
All the woodland murmurs cease,
The birds to rest within the brake
Are gone.
Be patient, weary heart—anon
Thou, too, shalt be at peace!
—Goethe.

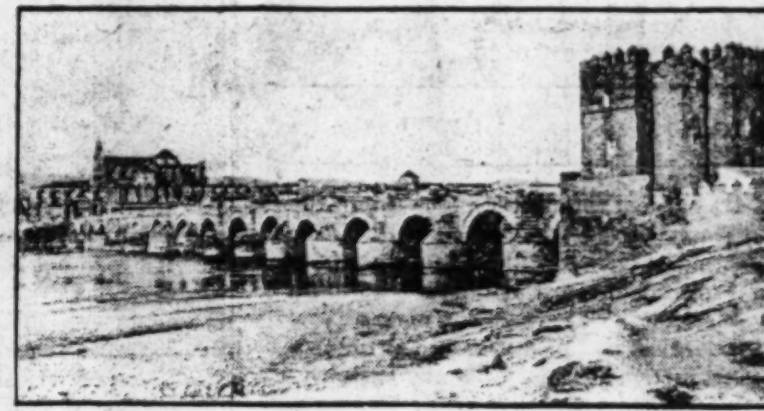
The Path of Duty

And as the path of duty is made plain,
May grace be given that I may walk therein,
Not like the hireling for his selfish gain,
With backward glances and reluctant tread,
Making a merit of his coward dread,
But cheerful, in the light around me thrown,
Walking as one to pleasant service led;
Doing God's will as if it were my own,
Yet trusting not in mine, but in His strength alone!
—J. G. Whittier.

Chinese Peaches

Peaches in Fei-tan, near Tsi-nan, China, are larger than any other known variety. One hundred thousand are sent every year to the court at Peking. They often weigh a pound apiece. The town is famous for this product.

AN OLD ROMAN BRIDGE



OLD BRIDGE AT CORDOVA, SPAIN.

Piers facing up stream are pointed to cleave water with less resistance.

Cordova was during the middle ages the most celebrated center of learning in western Europe. It was the capital of the western caliphate or dominion of the Arabs, and no doubt it was partly the influence of this city that made learning so much respected in Spain, that ever since the "beggars' student" has been the object of special friendliness and care on the part of the people in general. Spanish students are familiar in literature. They are shown wandering from town to town through the country, singing and strumming their guitars and mandolins, sometimes making use of their schooling in various ways to eke out the income which even the man addicted to learning found he must have, but more often begging—perhaps telling some piteous tale of fallen fortunes and ancient race. The familiar opera "The Beggar Student" illustrates this, and the popular song "Estudiantina." "We are the jolly gay students from Salamanca the old, the old." The once famous university of Salamanca was founded in 1135. Longfellow's drama gives the care-free wayward student life and its darker side a rich setting in his poetry.

Cordova has now a population of about 50,000, but at the height of its fame it had 1,000,000 inhabitants. It is chiefly remarkable now for the great Moorish mosque (seen at the left of the cut) with its vistas of 1000 marble pillars

and the arches overhead like a forest in stone. The mosque was finished in 1001. The ancient bridge shown in the cut dates (with Moorish restorations) from the Roman times, when Pompey held the city and Caesar marched against it. The place was called Patricia by the Romans. Some of the men famous in Roman annals had their early home in this colony. Seneca, the philosopher, and Lucan, the poet. Back of the Roman dominion it was a colony of the Phoenicians of Carthage, Rome's early rival of the Punic wars.

This bridge is interesting, as can be traced from the cut, from the shape of

the piers that face upstream. They are pointed to cleave the water with less resistance. On the other side of the bridge they are square. This is an illustration of the Roman engineering ability. The round Roman arches of the bridge are characteristic, and the tall towers at each end of the bridge. It is most interesting to step from this monument of one great civilization in Spain into the mosque with its horseshoe arches and its remains of Arab power and glory and then to go on into the Spanish streets and remember the magnificence of the Spanish past, and, indeed, its present greatness.

A Home on the House Top

"A perfectly equipped apartment of seven rooms, with every up-to-date convenience, perched on the roof of a first-class apartment house was a big surprise to me," said a New York man who is well posted on all the new kinks of living on Manhattan island. "It reminded me a good deal of a houseboat or a small detached country home. The roof, of course, gave the effect of an all-round piazza, and every room was an outside one. A breeze sweeps through the entire place the minute the back and front doors are open. Some friends of mine stumbled across this apartment quite by accident and are delighted with their good fortune. The elevator runs to their front door, which, by the way, will be a typical vine-covered one, as they've already set out the plants. The views are really magnificent. From the back door they see the Singer Building and from their front door the Palisades. So far as I can learn there are only two such apartments in the city, and as a happy compromise between urban and suburban living there's nothing to my mind that can beat this novel arrangement."—New York Sun.

Plant Hunters

The plant explorers had raked the world for something that would return productivity to the abandoned rice lands of South Carolina. Matting plants from various sources were tried. After search and experiment, at last through the intervention of a friendly Japanese, enough roots of Japanese rush and sedge were brought to California to start a growth from which a field was planted in South Carolina that showed the practicability of the matting industry there. World's Work says that there are men traveling all over the world in the most inaccessible places searching for plants, as the Spaniards of old crossed mountains and deserts in search of gold. And in many experiment stations in all parts of the United States are thousands of the plants which the explorers have sent back from their travels, being tested to see whether they will increase the fertility of the already fertile lands, or restore the waste places to profit. And there are already many farms in the United States more valuable because these foreign crops that suit their needs have been introduced into this country. The plant explorers are helping to make nature a more efficient servant to the American people.

No one needs to despair; to turn away from wrong and do right always finds mercy.—Martin Luther.

LOCUTIONS THAT ARE TABOO

There are certain usages in English which most people who respect their native speech have learned to avoid. Such are "leave," used intransitively (as, "When do you leave?") and "entertain" intransitively, a wrong use which is illustrated by the reply of a man who was asked if his wife, an admitted society leader, was "entertaining this winter." His "not so very" is a rebuke to trassy English. Both these words must have an object expressed. Even so, to "entertain one's friends at dinner" has the atmosphere of the society column rather than of an elegant hospitality whose guests are not supposed to be absorbedly interested by what they have to eat.

"Always say trousers," was the parting advice of the Bostonian relative on launching a western youth into society. Fortunately, being a westerner, he was too intelligent to take the advice literally. The Bookman in publishing not a list of all vulgarisms, but of those which are still current in circles where one should know better, concludes the list with "vest." Only he who never possessed one should ever refer to that garment as anything but his "waistcoat." "Necktie" is not included in the Bookman's list—no doubt it is a use beneath notice, but let one for safety note that "cravat" or "scarf" is the word. "Phone" for telephone, either as a noun or verb, is barred, one fears in vain. With the instrument now so constantly in use, the elimination of two syllables counts for much breath saved, and the gear of the times is set for

speed. However it is worth while to stand in favor of the polysyllable. "Locate," used intransitively, surely belongs in the list of what everybody knows to be wrong—"brains" too, and "dandy," used as an adjective. "In touch with" and "up to date" jangle less on the sensitive ear, the former at least is not inelegant in itself. "Lunch" is another of the Bookman's aversions that will hardly cease to be heard in the land. The Century dictionary, moreover, deprecates the word, saying that it is not necessarily an abbreviation of "lunch-room" but may be derived directly from the verb.

"Gentle" and "gentlemanly" are both examples of faded gentility—words of the first society in their day, now sunk to the level of "saloony" and "gent." "Social standing" they have none, and here is another phrase that offends the Bookman's taste. Perhaps it hints at transiency, while "social position" connotes firm intrenchment. "Bright," for clever or brilliant, is a careless usage of which most folk need to beware; "exclusive," as applied to society or such, and "stylish," we all admit are bromidiad in flavor. "Bromidiad" is a bit of slang which the Bookman permits himself, but which most people of good taste would now rate as itself a first-class "bromide." The "Prince Albert coat" surely gains in dignity under its more ladylike name, a "froek." "Smart" for clever or able, is worth avoiding, and "clubman," which the Bookman reprehends, is well matched by "clubwoman," which he leaves scot free.

It is interesting to consider what

quality it is in a new cant phrase that gives it permanency. "Good-by" may very well in the beginning have been an offensive curtailment of the more dignified "God be with you." "Dandy" as a noun is now as correct as he whom it identifies. The standing of "dude" even it hardly be questioned when Charles Dudley Warner introduces it. However, if all who love our noble inheritance, the English speech, would guard it as carefully as they guard the more personal treasures (yet what is more personal to any one of us than the manner of our speech?) there would be little danger that the new locutions which have real life in them would be kept out by over-daintiness. It has been said that a living language must show its vitality by development, a wider and newer use of words and the incoming of new words keeping pace with all development. The individual vocabulary must grow if the individual is wiser than he was, and so the language as a whole must record the general progress. But a right conservatism must govern the wholesome growth here as everywhere.

How Japanese Obey Orders

"The loyalty and implicit obedience of the Japanese to their government is something far in excess of what we understand by patriotism in America," said a retired San Francisco merchant.

"Not long since, while I was in Tokio, an imperial rescript was issued reciting that the people were not practicing frugality sufficiently and directing everybody to be more careful in the expenditure of money. Now the Japanese never were an extravagant race, but just the contrary, and yet on the publication of this paper every one of them began to 'tighten up,' and in a little while the decrease in buying was so marked that the merchants complained, with the result that a second rescript was proclaimed abrogating the former and telling the faithful subjects of the Mikado they might use their money more liberally. This put matters back on the old footing, so much harm was done. It was a wonderful example of popular respect and deference to the will of their sovereign."—Baltimore American.

The swallow is the swiftest and farthest traveler of all the birds. It is said that he can undoubtedly fly 1000 miles in a single night.

Men's Hats in London

The English point of view of the hat question is expressed by the London Daily Chronicle, which warns us what may be expected in the way of masculine headgear.

America, in one of its conscientious states, has proposed a law to limit the hats of women to a certain number of square feet and a certain length of pins. We have said something in protest against the spectacular horror of the current hat, which is as a bath tub inverted and sprouting inconsistencies in the way of vegetables. But it is only fair to record the answering horror of the masculine hat. That new hat may be seen upon the heads of apparently sane and respectable men in Piccadilly. Its color and shape remind one of a tired cabbage leaf. And you may see it in London braving the winds of May.

The sea lies quieted beneath
The after-sunset flush
That leaves upon the heaped gray clouds
The grape's faint purple blush.

Pale, from a little space in heaven
Of delicate ivory
The sickle moon and one gold star
Look down upon the sea.
—Arthur Symonds.

OVERCOMING EVIL

The problem of evil, its supposed origin and nature, has occupied the mental activities of mortals in their indigence of it, their fear of it, and their attempted analysis of it since the beginnings of history. Throughout the Scriptures the stern commands of Moses, the warnings of the later prophets, the victories of the Master and the admonitions of the apostles all bear witness to the necessity for handling and destroying all wrong-doing; and whatever, in any philosophy, has had even a temporary human value, has been meritorious only because of its coincidence with Scriptural teaching upon the question of good and evil.

Thought turns spontaneously to the Scriptures for authoritative statement concerning evil's destruction and may find therein abundant direction for its overthrowing. Every mortal, however, who has been inclined to "search the Scriptures" has brought to his study the bias of his former training and experience, and has read into the text much of his own opinion and conclusion. The Scriptures as a whole were almost closed to the generations which followed the immediate disciples of the Master. The spiritual meaning of the Scriptures were not understood, and because of that the scientific destruction of evil has not been accomplished.

With the advent of Christian Science, an attitude toward evil which has been unknown to the world at large since the days of the early Christians has appeared. Evil has been declared by Mrs. Eddy to be unreal; to have no creator, no mind, no life nor power, and to be reducible to nothing just as rapidly as the student of Christian Science rises to make his own that "Mind which was also in Christ Jesus," and to refuse to indulge, fear, or in any way believe in evil. This radical change of viewpoint stirs the carnal mind to resistance, but when the individual perceives the logic of Mrs. Eddy's teaching his only remaining wonder is that a prophet has not sooner risen to declare what the Scriptures hold concerning the unreality of evil. When individual thought is illumined by Christian Science, the Scriptures, from Genesis to Revelation, testify to the reality, the power, the omnipresence, of God, and confirm Mrs. Eddy's declaration that evil "is neither person, place, nor thing, but is simply a belief, an illusion of material sense" (Science and Health, p. 71). Then Truth itself is discerned shining through the lives and works of the Master, the

prophets who preceded him and the disciples who followed him, and reason is satisfied by revelation. The Science of Christianity is revealed in this age, and Science includes both a knowledge of Principle and rules for the demonstration of Principle. This scientific demonstration of divine Principle becomes by necessity evil's destroyer, for where God, the Principle of all which really exists, is proved, evil's claims to existence and power are disproved.

No invention of the human mind entered into Christ Jesus' teaching or healing, nor enters into Christian Science Mind healing. The human mind cannot save itself, but must be redeemed by that which is beyond and above the taint of mortality. The Christ-Mind is the only remedy for human sin and distress. Entering thought to destroy all that is carnal, the Mind of Christ operates today in the lives of all who open their doors to the message of Scientific Christianity. Mrs. Eddy's service to the world is indeed, manifold; for her teaching has not only revealed the illness of God and the consequent unreality of evil, but it has shown the practice of Truth which will compensate all annihilation.

When Mrs. Eddy declares all evil to be mental, not physical, she exposes, by this analysis, the whole nature, routine and habit of evil; and for this one thing the entire world will some day rise and call her blessed. The individual who learns that evil he fears or allows is primarily a matter of evil-thinking, is equipped for his battle against evil, for the means of the enlightened spiritual prayer which Christian Science establishes and fosters in the thoughts of its every honest student, wrong-thinking loses its hold and Christ-like thinking grows to be more and more the spontaneous mental habit. When evil is recognized to be mental, it is brought by this discernment into the arena where spiritual thinking may meet it face to face, and put it to flight. Christ Jesus said, "Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man; but that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth a man." Surely, that which expresses itself in a word or a deed must first be a mental impression or condition and it is in the mental realm that the evil may be detected and abolished. Put out of thought it is necessarily put out of action. Jesus says plainly in this same discourse recorded by Matthew, "Those things which proceed out of the mouth come forth from the heart"; and he adds, for the comfort of all his followers: "Every plant which my heavenly Father hath not planted shall be

rooted up." Facing the evil of one's own believing and steadfastly refusing it a place in one's own thought-processes, whether that evil be sin or sickness, begins this divinely guided and guarded up-rooting. And Christian Science has come into the world that this great salvation may be intelligently undertaken and achieved.

Christian Science does not claim that evil is unreal to the mortal condition of thought, but it does teach that evil is unreal to God now and always, and that it will become unreal to the individual in the measure of his approach to God-like thinking, being and doing. The student of Christian Science learns first, that evil is unknown to God, and then he finds, step by step through conflicts with himself, through defeats and through triumphs, that evil can become unreal to him to the extent that his Truth-lighted thought rejects all belief in it. Refusing to think, speak or in any way indulge evil, he finds the way of dominion over it. Pacifying evil, ignoring it or temporarily staying its temptations and animosities, by no means destroys it. That one who refuses to let evil use him is really displacing evil; but in order to do this he must be awake to evil as mental and thus ready always to meet its whisperings promptly and squarely in the realm of his own thinking. The point of contact at which righteous thinking may touch evil belief is in the individual consciousness, where all spiritual and moral victories must be won. The student of Christian Science is obeying the teaching of Christian Science when he patiently and persistently corrects his own belief and in that way destroys his own sense of evil.

Christian Science in no way ignores evil by terming it unreal, for its holy work does not cease until evil disappears from experience and all human thinking is redeemed. While this work is going on, the genuine Christian Scientist refuses to ignore or to excuse evil in any of its phases or wherever it may obtain, he maintains at the same time a mental attitude which sustains each individual even while it discerns his sin. In this way, separating sin and sickness and death from his thoughts about his fellow-man as well as from his concept of himself, refusing to condemn man, but dealing uncompromisingly with evil suggestions about man, the Christian Scientist renders actual service to himself and to all his brethren in his individual success toward the scientific destruction of all evil belief and evil believing.

Children's Department

The Schooling of Alexander the Great

Plutarch says that it was the incident of the taming of Bucephalus by Alexander as a youth that determined his father, Philip of Macedonia, in his course regarding the boy's education. The record reads: "After this, considering his son to be of a temper easy to be led to duty by reason, but by no means to be compelled, Philip always endeavored to persuade him rather than to command or force him. He saw that the instruction of his son was too difficult and important to be wholly trusted to the ordinary masters in music and poetry, and that it required, in the words of Sophocles: "The ruler's guidance and the curb's restraint." "He therefore sent for Aristotle, the most learned philosopher of his time, and rewarded him with a munificence becoming the care he took to teach his son.

"Alexander gained from him not only moral and political knowledge, but was also instructed in those more profound branches which they did not communicate to common scholars."

A Great Poet

Who remembers that the simple lines of "In Memoriam" were at first considered "hopelessly obscure"? asks the New York Times, adding that this was nevertheless the poem that established Tennyson's fame.

God will not make himself manifest to cowards.—Emerson.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

REBUS.

I am composed of 35 letters.
My 30, 14, 34, 28 is the great liberator.
My 11, 34, 4, 32 has no power.
My 16, 19, 18, 29, 7, 26 is the only real.
My 2, 11, 8, 34, 11, 9 is the realm of harmony.
My 1, 17, 24, 4, 5, 26 is the spirit of Truth.
My 3, 35, 10, 13, 28, 1, 6 man must do.
My 15, 20, 26, 1, 27 was a command to all.
My 1, 17, 7, 32, 22 Jesus gave as an example.
My 23, 4, 23, 12, 28 is a profitable study.
My 19, 3, 20, 31, 35, 3 is spiritual knowing.
My 16, 7, 21 brings no true happiness.
My 10, 33, 30, 12, 25, 15 we may profitably do with the lessons of a text-book.
My whole is essential to Christianity.

ANSWER TO PICTURE PUZZLE.

Gazelle.

"Big Ben's" Record

Never more than four seconds wrong is the record of "Big Ben," the Westminster clock, as announced in the astronomer's report read at the annual visitation to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich on Saturday, June 5. The automatic signals from Westminster clock failed on only one day, but on eight days they were interrupted. The clock's daily error was not greater than .5 of a second on 49 per cent of the days of observation, not greater than one second on 76 per cent, not greater than two seconds on 96 per cent and not greater than three seconds on 99 per cent.

Wisdom is the health of the soul.—Victor Hugo.

Science and Health

With Key
to the
Scriptures

The text book
of Christian
Science

Mary Baker
Eddy

A complete
list of Mrs.
Eddy's Works
on Christian
Science with
descriptions
and prices
will be sent
upon applica-
tion

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart
PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Boston, Mass.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, June 24, 1909.

Cutting Through Old Cape Cod

WORK HAS at last actually commenced on the canal to connect Buzzard's bay with Cape Cod bay. The cut-off will mean a minimum saving of sixty-six miles and a maximum saving of 129 miles between Boston and New York, according as the inside or the outside route is taken by shipping. To anybody who looks thoughtfully over a map of the coast line between the two cities named, it must cause more or less wonder that the undertaking was not carried through many years ago. Its necessity and feasibility are obvious. Compared with many commercial enterprises of like character and less importance, long since completed, this project presents few engineering difficulties, while plainly its prosecution to speedy completion at any time during the last century would have been in the interest of humanity and in the line of modern progress.

It is said, for one thing, that one quarter of the loss of tonnage on the coastline of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Long island is due to wrecks which occur along the thirty-five miles of the Cape Cod coast. The construction of the canal will do much to put an end to the losses occasioned by the perilous character of the outside route. On the other hand, it should greatly cheapen the cost of carrying the millions of tons of freight which is handled all along the seaboard, by reducing the distance and the time between northern and southern coast points. Of the 18,000,000 tons of freight shipped from southern ports to Massachusetts in a single year, 12,000,000 tons were coal. It is easy to see that even a very slight reduction on the cost of handling each ton would amount to a large sum.

The project in itself is one of great importance, but it is likely to lead to something far greater, when it is considered simply as a link in the chain of waterways which must sooner or later extend from Boston to Norfolk, Va. The route of this chain would be from Buzzard's bay through Long Island sound, the East river, the upper New York bay, the Kill von Kull and Arthur's Kill to the Raritan river, thence by canal across New Jersey to the Delaware river and Chesapeake Bay. All of this has been gone over time and again; its realization seems yet a long way off; but the turning of the first shovelful of earth on the Cape Cod canal means, at least, that one great step in the right direction is about to be taken.

THERE SEEMS to be no question with regard to the satisfactory outcome of the conference held at the White House on Tuesday night between the President, the attorney-general, the secretary of state, Speaker Cannon, Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee, Senator Root, Representative Dwight and the Republican members of the Senate finance committee, with regard to the proposed tax on corporations. The attorney-general's draft of the bill was considered in every detail, and we have it that it received "cordial and unanimous approval."

Under the terms of this bill corporations will be allowed to deduct from their net earnings funds sufficient to pay the interest on bonds not in excess of their capital stock, except that this does not apply to debenture or income bonds, or to bonds into which the capital stock has been obviously converted. The act will apply to all corporations, each of which will be required by its provisions to submit a complete statement of its gross and net earnings, interest due on bonds, etc., except that the first \$5000 of such earnings will be exempt from taxation. An important clause in the measure is one which empowers the secretary of the treasury to order an investigation into the affairs of any corporation which is suspected of an attempt to evade the 2 per cent tax upon its net income. The returns made by corporations must be sworn to, a fact which greatly increases the liability for false statements. The tax will become effective immediately after the passage of the tariff bill.

A strong argument in favor of this measure, and one which it is thought will appeal to the corporations, is that it is the only alternative to an income tax which would include all of its features and operate as well against the income of the individuals in corporations as against the corporations themselves. The President and his advisers appear to be in perfect agreement on the point that it will be less objectionable than any other form of special taxation that could be proposed at this time.

And inasmuch as there is positive assurance now that it will meet with practically the unanimous support of the Republicans of both houses, thereby hastening the enactment of the tariff bill, the measure will doubtless be acceptable to the public in general, which is looking forward with increasing solicitude to the adjournment sine die of the extra session.

Cotton Manufacture in the South

THE TEXTILE directory recently issued by the industrial department of the Southern railway contains some facts of a striking character with regard to the development of cotton manufacture in the South during the last thirty years. In 1880 all the textile plants of the South employed barely 6 per cent of the total number of spindles in the United States; now the southern mills are credited with 50 per cent of the total. The number of spindles in southern mills has grown from 667,000 to 10,500,000 in the meantime. The capital employed in the southern mills has grown in the same time from \$21,000,000 to nearly \$300,000,000. No other cotton manufacturing district, it is asserted, ever increased its spindles in as large percentage.

It is said in this connection that if all the cotton mills between and including Charlotte, N. C., and Greenville, S. C., were strung out in line "there would be a mill to every mile." This would mean that, including the mill villages which have to go with the mills, the trains of the Southern railway would run through a street of cotton factories 107 miles long. This condition is not to be matched anywhere in the United States.

Commenting on these statements, the Atlanta Constitution declares that within another quarter of a century the bulk of the South's cotton crop will be spun into yarns and woven into fabrics on

southern soil. At the present time, southern mills handle approximately one fifth of the crop, and their takings in recent years have grown in far greater ratio than ever before. The district, it is claimed, is building at least two mills today where it built one a decade ago, and they are mills of increased size and capacity.

There is no longer any questioning of the permanency of the industry in this territory. Its prosperity is evident and pronounced. However, the immense expenditures attending present expansion in the mill towns of New England show that the old cotton fabric center is not suffering as a consequence of the growth of the new.

The truth is, the world-wide demand for cotton manufactures has increased and is increasing tremendously. Great trade areas have been opened within late years, and the South, having displayed its enterprise in preparing for the growth of a demand which could not in the nature of things be supplied by any one section or by any one district, is now reaping its reward.

European Property in Morocco

AFTER years of suspense over Morocco, Europe learns today a fact which places the act of Algeiras in a new and singular light. While Mulai Hafid's special envoy to France urges the withdrawal of the French troops from Moroccan territory, in compliance with the Algeiras act, he is urged in turn to comply with it by carrying out the fundamental stipulation which deals with the foreigners' property rights. Article 60

confers on Europeans the right of purchasing, owning and transferring property, subject to the laws of the country. And here is an extraordinary situation which has apparently only just come to light: Europeans may buy Moroccan property, subject to Moroccan laws, but Moroccans may not sell because these same laws forbid it. This is by no means a case of trickery and bad faith, but a case of fundamental difference between European and Islamic law of property. It is not a prohibition of selling land to a non-Moslem; it is the legal impossibility of selling any land at all even among Moslems, because in Morocco nobody, whether Sultan or farmer, can own a foot of land.

The status of real estate in Morocco is unique. According to the Malekite interpretation of Islamic law, which is the only one valid in Morocco, the whole territory of the Maghreb, that is, northwest Africa, is regarded as conquered land held by the Moslems by right of the strongest. It is, therefore, held by the community, not by individuals, and the Sultan himself is only the nadir, or administrator, of the territory which, like Islam itself, is a unit. This theory is based on the Arab conquest and consequently on the supposed existence of a ruling and a subject race, the former the Arab, the latter the Berber. As a matter of fact, the Berbers, who embraced Islam with extraordinary enthusiasm, never have been a subject race and are today more powerful than ever. The land was unquestionably owned individually by these agricultural Berbers prior to the Arab invasion and since they have at least as powerful a status in Morocco as the Arabs, whom they outnumber by four to one, it is difficult to see how the country can be regarded as a conquest held by right of the strongest and administered accordingly. It is, however, possible to regard Morocco as belonging to Islam, and on this basis the fact can be explained that the inhabitants, Arabs, Moors and Berbers, only enjoy a usufruct of the land for which they pay a nominal rent and that all real estate transactions in Morocco refer to what is on the soil only, never to the soil itself.

It is evident that the acquisition of territory by foreigners is one of the foremost points of the Moroccan question, and it is also evident that in view of Islamic law, the treaty of Algeiras is worthless as far as property rights go. The diplomatists who drew up the act omitted to elucidate the question sufficiently, with the result that a final solution is now impossible except on the basis of the usufruct instead of property. If a deeper study of the Moroccan problem reveals that Mulai Hafid's domain belongs to Islam itself, it is quite safe to say that it will not be touched under present conditions, for the great powers with millions of Mohammedan subjects have no intention of raising a point that will stir the Old World from Senegal to the Oxus. Here is a new and certain factor for the world's peace.

AN IMPORTANT arm of national service, which will be doubtless be heard from with credit during the summer, is the United States forest service. Recently almost the entire executive force of this department left the headquarters in Washington to take up its work in the field, feeling that the business could be handled better by having the heads of departments directly on the ground. There are altogether some 194,500,000 acres, which are included in 149 national forests. Each of these is directly under the care of a supervisor and assistants. All of these men are expert foresters, many of them having received diplomas in leading universities before taking up this work.

The forest ranger, however, whose business it is to patrol his district and prevent fire and overgrazing, does not need special technical training. A deeply rooted love of the forest is essential to success in this department, for the hardships endured by these men roaming through the woods remote from civilization call forth the best that is in them. The government has done much to lessen the trials of these men, and by aid of telephone systems and cabins set at intervals throughout their districts, they have succeeded in making the work more attractive than it was once.

Forest fires often begin as early as the first of May, and it is the business of these forest police to prevent and arrest fires wherever possible. Needless to say, their duties at this time of the year call for ceaseless vigilance and a high order of intelligence.

The nurseryman of the forest service, on the other hand, who has to do with the distribution and growing of young trees, has a comparatively easy time of it. His duties are none the less important, but they call for a higher order of technical training. This work, with the effort which is being made to introduce new growth and new kinds of woods, tends to foster the hope that the next few years will see much accomplished in the way of replacing the trees which have been ruthlessly destroyed in years gone by.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT to the effect that the world's coal supply is likely to be exhausted in 1,247,000 years does not alarm the householder, but he would feel more cheerful if he could take advantage of all the summer rebates.

CHICAGO's new auditorium, it is said, will seat 50,000 persons, and Chicago will be disappointed if there are not times when the sign "Standing Room Only" will have to be hung out.

The Hungarian Crisis

DR. ALEXANDER WEKERLE'S resignation from the premiership, tendered last April, has now been accepted by the crown. The coalition government is, therefore, at an end and the next premier, believed to be Dr. Von Lucacs, will govern with the Independence party alone. The outcome of the crisis can only mean one thing, viz., that the Magyar demands for a separate Hungarian state bank and for military concessions must be deferred and subordinated to the electoral reforms for which the Wekerle-Kossuth coalition cabinet had been primarily formed but which it had entirely neglected.

Thus victory rests for the time being with the crown. Francis Joseph, vigorously backed by the archduke successor, has rejected all the programs put forward by the Hungarian statesmen intended to solve the crisis on the basis of concessions to the Magyar nationality. That such would be the end became evident some time ago, when Kossuth, the leader of the Independence party, returned from an interview with Francis Joseph with the conviction that a serious conflict with the crown could be averted only by taking up the electoral reforms at once and leaving the bank and military questions for a more propitious time.

It is certain that this outcome of the long-drawn-out crisis is a royal victory only in appearance. In reality it must have the effect of stimulating Magyar national sentiment to an unprecedented degree. The whole course of recent events points to the conclusion that it was principally the great reverence in which Francis Joseph is held in Hungary which imposed self-restraint on the Magyars. To say that they regarded themselves as ill repaid for their loyal support of Austria's policy during the Balkan crisis would be but a feeble interpretation of their feelings. Their indignation is directed especially against the originators of Austria's new Balkan policy, Baron Achrenthal and Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who are both known to be inexorably opposed to Magyar nationalism.

The debate on electoral reforms will open a new phase of Hungarian history. It will mean nothing short of a gigantic struggle for Magyar supremacy in Hungary, which has never before been seriously challenged by Latin or Slav but which now must stand one supreme test. The electoral reform contemplated is based on universal suffrage, and it will bring home the incontrovertible fact that the Magyars are not numerically masters in their own country. Slovaks, Serbs, Croats, Germans and Roumanians form together more than half its population.

But the unquestioned political genius of the Magyar race cannot but emerge with a yet finer temper from the great test, for the whole course of its history points to its dominant role in the final settlement of the Balkan problem.

For Housewives With Small Incomes

A LITTLE book by Winifred S. Gibbs, containing much information and advice of value to housewives who are compelled to make short allowances go a long way, among other things contains menus planned for families of different sizes. One set of these is planned for a family of six—four adults and two children—at a cost of ninety-five cents a day; another for a family of the same size but with a somewhat larger income, at \$1.38 a day.

In both cases inexpensive meats are used at a cost of thirty cents a day, the difference in the cost of the menus being in the character and variety of the vegetables and desserts. The writer has prepared all the menus for a busy woman who has no time for fancy cooking, with menus for winter and menus for summer. The following is a table of meat prices to assist the housewife in making selections to suit her purse. The prices are those prevailing in New York city.

Cut.	Price.	Use.
Shin.....	.08 to .10.....	Soup.
Shoulder of lamb.....	.12.....	Stew.
Neck beef.....	.12.....	Stew.
Neck mutton.....	.12.....	Stew.
Rump.....	.14.....	Corned beef.
Flank.....	.12.....	Braising.
Leg of mutton.....	.14.....	Boil or roast.
Chuck.....	.12 to .14.....	Braising, pot roast or chopped.

The above are inexpensive. The book gives the following list of more expensive cuts, but with the statement that the cheaper are just as good, if properly cooked:

Cut.	Price.	Use.
Leg of lamb.....	.18.....	Roast.
Prime ribs.....	.20 to .22.....	Roast.
Lamb chops.....	.22.....	Broil.
Round.....	.18 to .20.....	Broil, roast or pan broil.

The price of vegetables varies so in different localities that it would be next to impossible to present a table which would be of general value, but in this particular there is afforded once more the opportunity of saying that the cost of living for the average family might be greatly reduced, even in communities where meat and bread are high, by the cultivation of small garden patches. Although it is not always recognized as the fact, it is nevertheless true—and even this little book emphasizes it in pointing out wherein the prices of meats differ—that the vegetable supply constitutes a very considerable item of the daily household expenses.

Any advice or information which will enable the wage earner or the salary man to cut down the present high cost of living should be welcomed. It does not follow that extravagant living is good living, any more than it follows that frugal housekeeping is unsatisfactory housekeeping.

Those who live highest do not always live best, and the average American husband as well as the average American wife might be all the better fitted for the duties of homemaking by some elementary studies in domestic economy.

THERE is a rumor prevalent in New Haven that notwithstanding his many recent defeats at golf, President Taft will be honored with the degree of bachelor of laws when he attends the Yale commencement exercises next week. From this it would appear that the Yale authorities do not regard President Taft's defeats at golf as necessarily affecting his standing in other respects. This, however, is not the way the caddies look at it.

THE SULTAN of Turkey is going to tour the European courts in the fall, it is said, his present intention being to visit England first of all. It is unnecessary to say that if the Sultan makes the most of it this trip will mean much for Turkey.

As a matter of fact, the seats on the Common should always have been for the ladies, if they wanted them.